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John Paul Arrives In Santo Domingo On Way to Mexico

SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic, Jan. 25 (UPI) — Pope John Paul II landed today for a 20-hour stop on his way to a Latin American bishops' conference in Mexico. After taking a 21-gun salute as a head of state, he kissed the tarmac of the airport from a kneeling position.

The Polish-born pope, wearing his vestments and cap, arrived early this afternoon at Las Americas Airport east of here aboard a jumbo jet.

He emerged 10 minutes after the plane stopped in front of the terminal building. He descended from the plane, kissed the runway, then shook hands with and kissed both cheeks of Dominican President Antonio Guzman, who led hundreds of Dominican citizens to greet him.

As the pope listened to the 21-gun salute, the breeze blew his cape over his head. Later he spoke in fluent but good Spanish, recalling the explorer who discovered this Caribbean island five centuries ago. "I thank God that He has permitted me to come to this beloved land of Columbus."

The pope said he was especially pleased that he had been able to visit the New World "in this initial period of my ministry."

Speaking in the third person about himself, he said: "The pope greets the poor, the peasants, the sick and the handicapped. Let them feel the love of the church, let them follow Christ, even in the midst of obstacles."

In his welcoming remarks, President Guzman, a democratic ruler elected last year, spoke of human rights and peace. He remarked that the Dominican Republic was a Catholic country with a white cross

in its flag. "I firmly believe that the peace that your holiness seeks is the only way in which the peoples of the world can live in brotherhood," he said.

Mr. Guzman said that the Dominican Republic and his government "feel jubilation to have the vicar of Jesus Christ write one of the pages in our history." He said that the Dominican people "admire and love you."

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After brief welcoming speeches, the pope was introduced to the Dominican Cabinet and legislative and judicial leaders assembled at the airport. Then he boarded an open vehicle at the head of a motorcade to the cathedral, the most ancient in the Americas.

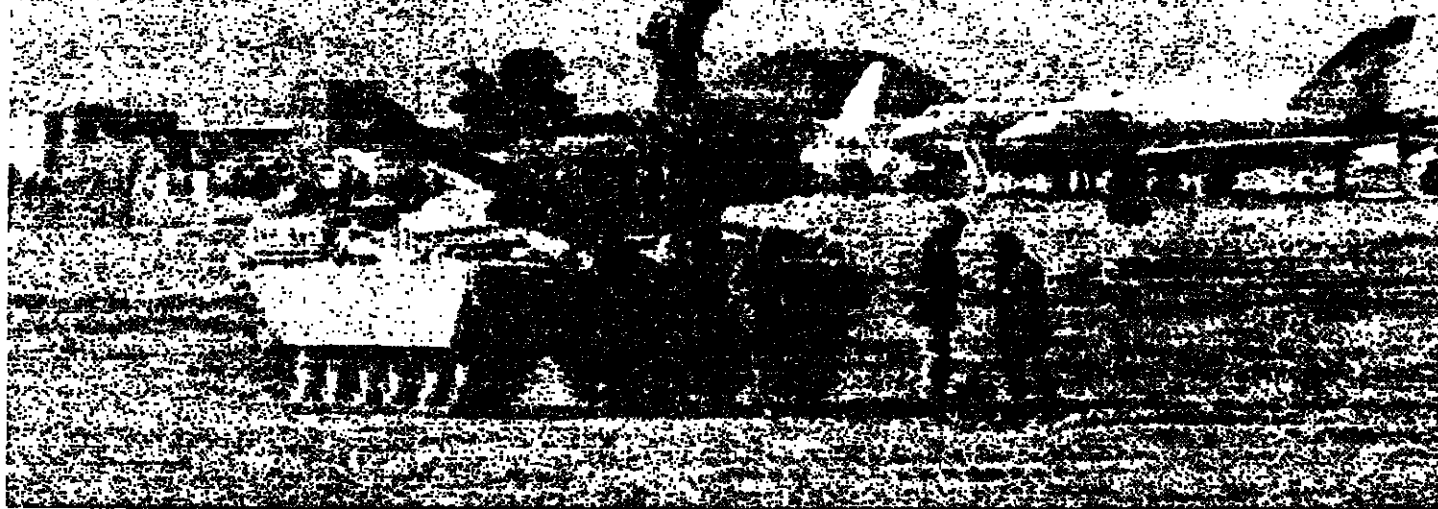
Strict security was in force, with armed soldiers stationed every 100 feet on both sides of the road into the city.

The pope's program includes an open-air Mass expected to be attended by as many as 400,000 persons. Tomorrow, before his departure for Mexico, he will visit a poor neighborhood to emphasize a commitment to social justice.

Polish Colony

Before he boarded the motorcade, three children — a Dominican, an Italian and a Pole — gave the 58-year-old pontiff flowers. He bent down to talk to them.

The Dominican Republic has a (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)



Iranian tank guards runway of Tehran's airport yesterday in move to prevent return of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

Confrontation Feared Tomorrow

Iran Bans All Public Demonstrations

By R.W. Apple Jr.

TEHRAN, Jan. 25 (NYT) — The government announced tonight that tomorrow morning it would begin enforcing the martial law ban of all public demonstrations, which has been held in abeyance since early last month.

The decision seemed to be aimed at preventing an anti-government procession scheduled for Saturday, the anniversary of the death of the prophet Mohammed. Organizers of

the march said that they would defy the ban. If troops attempt to block the procession, there could be bloodshed.

Both sides in the protracted struggle for power in Iran were flexing their muscles. Earlier, more than 50,000 government supporters held a rally in central Tehran, and opposition leaders, angered by the closing of Iranian airports, warned that any attempt by the government to delay the return of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini beyond Sunday would lead to a new outbreak of violence.

Tehran clergymen, led by Ayatollah Mahmoud Taleghani, threatened "further disturbances." And Ayatollah Hazrat Shirazi of the holy city of Mashhad said that he would order his followers "to remove all impediments" to the Moslem leader's return from his exile near Paris.

A ranking government official said that no decision had been reached on whether to extend the 72-hour closure of all Iranian airports after it expires at midnight Saturday. The closure, announced early yesterday, forced Mr. Khomeini to delay by three days his arrival here. It had been scheduled tomorrow.

Officially, Premier Shapur Bakhtiari's government continued to insist that the airports had been sealed off because of strikes by air controllers and ground personnel. But that explanation convinced few persons, because the strikes began three weeks ago. There appeared little doubt that the object was to block the ayatollah's entry.

President Carter has been meet-

ing regularly on the Iranian crisis with Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, Zbigniew Brzezinski, his national security affairs adviser, and Defense Secretary Harold Brown.

A key role is being played by Gen. Robert Huyser, the deputy commander of U.S. forces in Europe, who has been in Iran since the shah decided to leave.

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As Industrial Strife Continues

Mrs. Thatcher Challenges Labor to Quit

LONDON, Jan. 25 (NYT) — Britain's Labor government was vehemently attacked by the opposition Conservatives in Parliament today as the crippling effects of widespread strikes continued to spread across the country, causing increasing shortages and layoffs.

"You no longer have the courage to act," declared Margaret Thatcher, the Conservative Party leader, gesturing across the floor of the House of Commons toward Prime Minister James Callaghan. "Will you not then at least have the courage to resign?"

As public resentment against the strikers mounted, even the Archbishop of Canterbury, the head of the Church of England, appealed to the strikers to halt their "pitiless industrial action."

"Enough is enough," said the archbishop, Dr. Donald Coggan, who rarely comments publicly on controversies. "The right to strike is being used far too soon and far too readily and far too irresponsibly."

[Earlier, United Press International reported that Social Services Secretary David Ennals warned he might use troops to bring vital medical supplies through picket blockades. The blocking of priority medical supplies to hospitals and drug manufacturers firms was the latest menace to Britain.]

[More than 50 cancer patients were sent home from the Queen Elizabeth hospital at Birmingham because striking porters and other public health service workers prevented medical supplies getting through. But at a mass meeting this afternoon the workers decided to lift their blockade there.]

All the trains in the country were halted again today, in the fourth one-day strike in 10 days. A two-week-old truck drivers' strike continued to hamper commerce and transport. And thousands of trash collectors, janitors and hospital workers stayed off their jobs in scattered "selective strikes."

For the government, which is resisting opposition demands that it declare a state of emergency, there was a little bit of good news, too, as some strikers went back to work.

North Koreans Welcome Talks

HONG KONG, Jan. 25 (Reuters) — North Korea today welcomed a proposal by South Korean President Park Chung Hee to resume their dialogue, stalled since 1973, on reunification of the divided peninsula.

Pyeongyang's official daily Rodong Sinmun said that the South Korean proposal permitted a "new start" in relations between the two countries, the North Korean news agency said. Mr. Park had proposed last week that the two sides meet, without preconditions, at any time and in any place, to discuss reunification.

and others agreed to obey union regulations for providing essential goods and services.

Agriculture Minister John Silkin, reporting in Parliament, said that shortages of butter, sugar and frozen foods had eased. "The prospects made of total gloom, starvation and hunger have not come to fruition," he said.

Although some particular goods are in short supply, most grocery stores still seem to have supplies of most of the things they usually sell,

and a number of them seem completely unaffected by the strikes. But Mr. Silkin said that, although there was enough food in the shops to last for the next seven days, the strike spread through an already troubled economy, there were more and more layoffs by factories whose normal lines of supply had been cut by the trucking strike. An automobile plant north of London

As devastating ripples from the strike spread through an already troubled economy, there were more and more layoffs by factories whose normal lines of supply had been cut by the trucking strike. An automobile plant north of London

Revolt Against Wage Restraint

U.K. Union Ranks Maintain Pressure for Tough Stand

By William Borders

LONDON, Jan. 25 (NYT) — When several hundred thousand municipal workers stayed away from their jobs all over Britain Monday, their strike was supposed to have lasted only one day, a symbolic show of strength as new contract negotiations got under way.

But in the middle of the gray, stormy afternoon, a large group of the strikers, eager for a stronger confrontation with the government, staged big rallies in Hyde Park and outside Parliament to demand that the strike be prolonged. They angrily shouted down union leaders who rose to plead for moderation.

Now, despite the leaders' original plan, the strike is being selectively extended, with some of the more militant locals staying away from their jobs and the threat that more will follow suit.

Follow the Lead

The way that the municipal workers' leadership tended to follow the lead of the rank and file on the picket line reflects a basic fact about the labor unrest that has plunged much of Britain's commerce and transport into turmoil this month: The pressure for more strikes and a stronger stand has been coming up from the ranks, not down from the top, and in many cases the position of the national leaders has been essentially reactive.

On a picket line in south London this week, a garbage collector who is still on strike in the work stoppage that was to have lasted only a day, put it this way:

"The blokes in the union headquarters don't know so much either sometimes. It's us that are living on their tiny little wages, and now it's us that are demanding more."

In the opinion of some knowledgeable Britons, this rank-and-file rebellion against the voluntary wage restraint of the last 3½ years helps to answer the basic political question being asked all over the country these days: Why are

announced that it was laying off 4,000 workers tomorrow. One thousand have been laid off in Scotland and northwest England.

The truck drivers, whose strike is causing most of the layoffs, have rejected a 15 percent wage increase, and are demanding 25 percent, but the government is worried that such settlements may set a pattern.

Denis Healey, the chancellor of the exchequer, said in Parliament today that if 15-percent settlements became the norm, Britain would have double-digit inflation by summer, compared with the present inflation rate of about 8 percent, and that it could reach 13 percent by the end of the year.

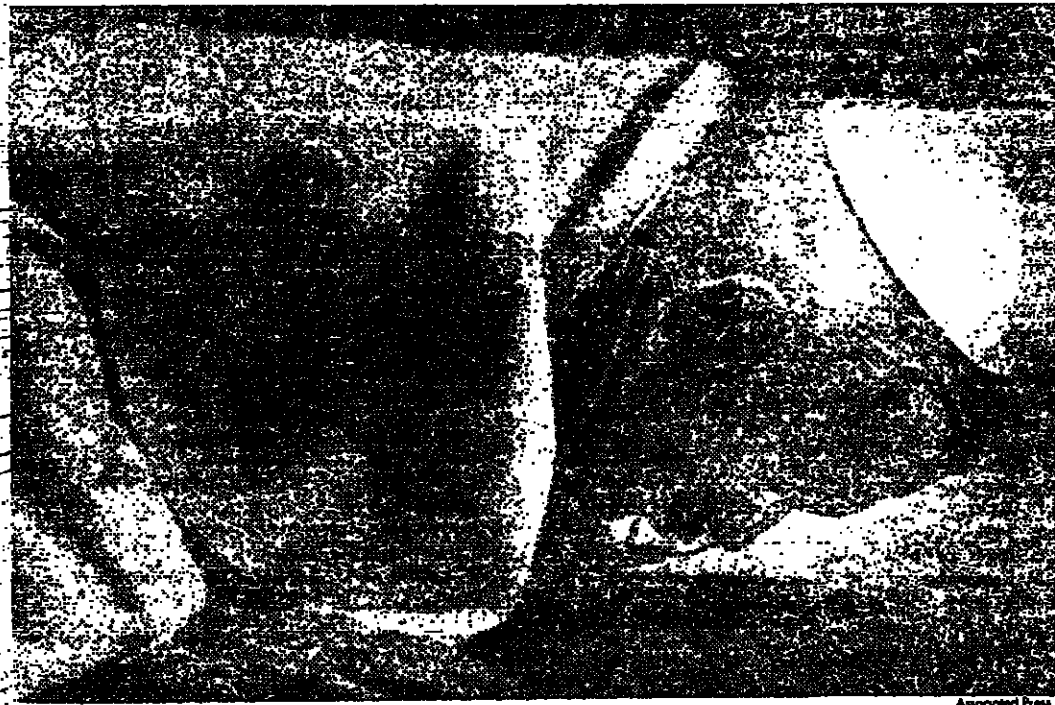
Such inflation could be particularly disastrous for the government this year, because it must call a parliamentary election by October.

Prime Minister Callaghan is said to be attaching a lot of hope to a scheduled meeting he will have on Monday with the top leadership of the Trades Union Congress, the federation that includes most of Britain's unions. Since the Labor Party and the labor movement are intimate political allies, he is hoping to persuade the unions that continuing the strikes can only help bring in a Conservative government.

—WILLIAM BORDERS



Cancer patients leave Birmingham's Queen Elizabeth Hospital Wednesday because of shortages of medicine brought about by British labor unrest. Workers have blocked vital supplies.



Pope John Paul kisses the ground after landing in Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic.

Possessions Confiscated in Cultural Revolution

China to Return Seized Money, Property

BEIJING, Jan. 25 (Reuters) — China is to give back to capitalists money and property seized from them during the Cultural Revolution, the Chinese news agency said.

The policy shift was seen as a move to insure cooperation in China's modernization program with people with commercial and industrial expertise. It also seemed to be a signal to Chinese abroad — particularly in Taiwan — that capitalists would get a fair deal in China.

Former businessmen and industrialists, grouped together under the term "national bourgeoisie," will receive back pay owed to them since their wages were cut at the start of the Cultural Revolution in 1966, the agency said.

200 Attend

The agency said that the announcement was made Monday by Communist Party Politburo member, Ulanfu, at a meeting in which that was attended by 200 of the largest capitalists leading members of democratic parties. The national bourgeoisie is to "recover huge sums in bank deposits and property confiscated during the great Cultural Revolution," it said.

Loss of the confiscated money had been paid originally to China's capitalists when the government nationalized their enterprises after Communist victory in 1949. Usually, the late defense minister Lin Biao, and the purged leader of "Four" extremist leaders, were blamed — this time for perverting the national bourgeoisie and their children and depriving them of their legal rights.

The news agency also quoted the bureau member as saying that all

private houses would be returned to their owners, while the talents of former capitalists should be used and appropriate titles would be granted to them.

"No discrimination is allowed against their children with regard to admission to the [Communist] Party, the Communist Youth League and schools and employment," the agency said.

"These measures were well received by all attending the discussion," it added. It quoted the Politburo member as saying that bank deposits, state bonds, gold and silver and other personal belongings of many of the capitalists had been confiscated during the Cultural Revolution.

"Most of the confiscated bank savings consisted of interest paid by the state in line with the buying-out policy, and the bulk of the personal belongings taken away were

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Aides Concede 1978 Figure is Low

Record 18,000 Whites Leave Rhodesia

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Jan. 25 (AP) — A record number of 18,000 Rhodesian whites, spurred by six years of war and the prospect of black rule, left the country last year, according to official statistics released today.

The statistics report that monthly emigration reached a record last month, which coincided with the end of the school year and the original deadline for black rule set by the biracial transition government. The deadline has been changed until April.

Officially recorded migration means that the white population — outnumbered more than 27 to 1 by the rapidly increasing black population — dropped by 5 per cent last year to about 250,000, compared with a peak of 278,000 in 1975.

But official sources concede that the actual exodus is considerably higher, with an unknown number of whites "taking the gap" — as emigration is termed locally — as vacationers and never returning.

According to some unofficial estimates, the white population may have shrunk to around 225,000, and could drop below 200,000 by the time the first black government is installed.

Emigration has serious repercussions for the white-led military and white-controlled economy, under increasing strain from years of war and international trade embargoes imposed against the previous white-minority government.

Emigrant age breakdowns show that about 4,500 men who were spending up to half the year as part-time soldiers left during the year. This figure represents 10 per cent of the estimated reserve strength of men aged up to 50, on whom the mainly black regular army and police depend to fight the war against the nationalist guerrillas.

A total of 4,360 immigrants were recorded last year, meaning that Rhodesia's net loss of whites was 13,700, compared with the previous

record net loss — in 1977 — of nearly 11,000.

The migration figures for last month were 2,937 emigrants and 166 immigrants — the lowest monthly immigration figure recorded.

The emigration rate last year was the highest recorded since a 8,700 net loss in 1964 — the year before Prime Minister Ian Smith declared independence from Britain in a move to avoid pressures for black rule. This was followed by gains almost every year until 1976, when emigration began to accelerate.

The estimated losses to the military through emigration are vast compared with combat casualties. Last year, the military reported nearly 300 servicemen — about half of them blacks — killed and 2,500 guerrillas slain.

Tough exchange-control regulations limit emigrant families to only \$1,450, a cut and their household goods as they head for new countries, mainly Britain, South Africa and Australia.

A Trend Toward Orthodoxy

Islamic Puritanism Is Spreading in Egypt

By Thomas W. Lippman

CAIRO (WP) — For the first time in many years, a few young women are appearing on the streets of central Cairo with their faces hidden behind the traditional veil. Many more have adopted long dresses that cover all parts of the body except the face.

At kiosks in many cities, tapes of sermons by Sheikh Abdel Hamid Kishk, a popular blind preacher of Islamic puritanism, are quickly purchased by his devoted followers.

On Islamic holy days thousands of worshippers turn out at prayer services organized by the once-outlawed Muslim Brotherhood, now so visible and well organized that its posters appear in the windows of Cairo buses and its thick glossy magazine is on every newsstand.

These are the visible signs of a resurgence of Islamic orthodoxy and puritanism that is one of the strongest trends in Egyptian society today. It has been under way for about three years, and it appears to be gaining strength — particularly in the universities.

Repelled by materialism and corruption, frustrated by the lack of

political and economic opportunity, many of the 40 million Egyptians are seeking spiritual solace or an outlet for their energies in a campaign of Islamic fundamentalism. It goes beyond the deep and abiding piety of the average Egyptian farmer or workman into social and occasionally political activism.

Similar trends, in varying degrees, are sweeping across Muslim countries from Malaysia to North Africa.

In Iran, a rebellion spurred by the Muslim clergy has undermined the Shah's power, but the Islamic revival here is different in cause and nature.

In universities throughout Egypt, fundamentalist Muslim students are demanding administrative changes that reflect their beliefs, such as separation of the sexes in the cafeterias. In the last round of student elections, orthodox Muslim candidates scored impressive victories.

The new speaker of the parliament, Sufti Abu Taleb, called in a representative of Al Azhar University, the seat of Islamic scholarship, to discuss bringing Egyptian law into conformity with Koranic law

— a project for which there is growing sentiment in the parliament and in legal circles.

There is no Egyptian equivalent of the Iranian mullahs' implacable drive to bring down the Shah. Here, the leading religious figures are appointed by and obligated to the government and support it from the pulpit. They are themselves frequently the target of reformist criticism.

Government officials, intellectuals and journalists, while apprehensive about the appeal of the orthodox Muslim campaign, are frequently contemptuous of its adherents.

"Those people are having hallucinations," said a government official who was fuming over a story told by his wife, a doctor, about a female medical student who showed up for an oral examination with her face veiled.

"How can a doctor examine a patient with her face veiled like that? She said it was her religious right. Well, the professor said it was his religious right not to give her the exam, and he won."

"Why do you want to know about Sheikh Kishk?" a historian

asked. "He's just a fanatic. Nobody pays any attention to him."

That appears to be the prevalent attitude among urban, sophisticated Egyptians, even those who are themselves devout, who regard the fundamentalists as ludicrous or dangerous or both. Naturally, it is not a view shared by participants in the movement.

"We are puritans, but we are not fanatics," said Omar Telmassani, editor of the Call, the monthly magazine of the Muslim Brotherhood. He spent 17 years in prison during the presidency of Gamal Abdel Nasser because of his membership in the Brotherhood, which had a reputation as an organization of terrorists who made two attempts on Mr. Nasser's life.

Islam, he said in an interview, "is a comprehensive system that regulates all aspects of human life. A Muslim can bind his political, social, economic and even family laws of conduct in our religion. Nobody can be a good Muslim who adopts some of the principles of Islam and not others."

Recent issues of the Call have criticized the Camp David peace agreements, corruption in the government, the Shah of Iran at a time when President Anwar Sadat was openly supporting him, and the failure of Egyptian judges to apply Islamic principles in their rulings. But Mr. Telmassani denied that the Brotherhood is opposed to the Sadat government.

Islam is the state religion, but the individual Egyptian is generally free to be religious or not. Alcohol and pork are widely sold, men and women work side by side, shops and government offices keep running right through the call to prayer, and the legal code is substantially independent of the Koran.

No political party based on religious affiliation is permitted. Mr. Sadat has promised the Christian minority that they will never be subjected to Sharia, the harsh Koranic legal system prevalent in Saudi Arabia.

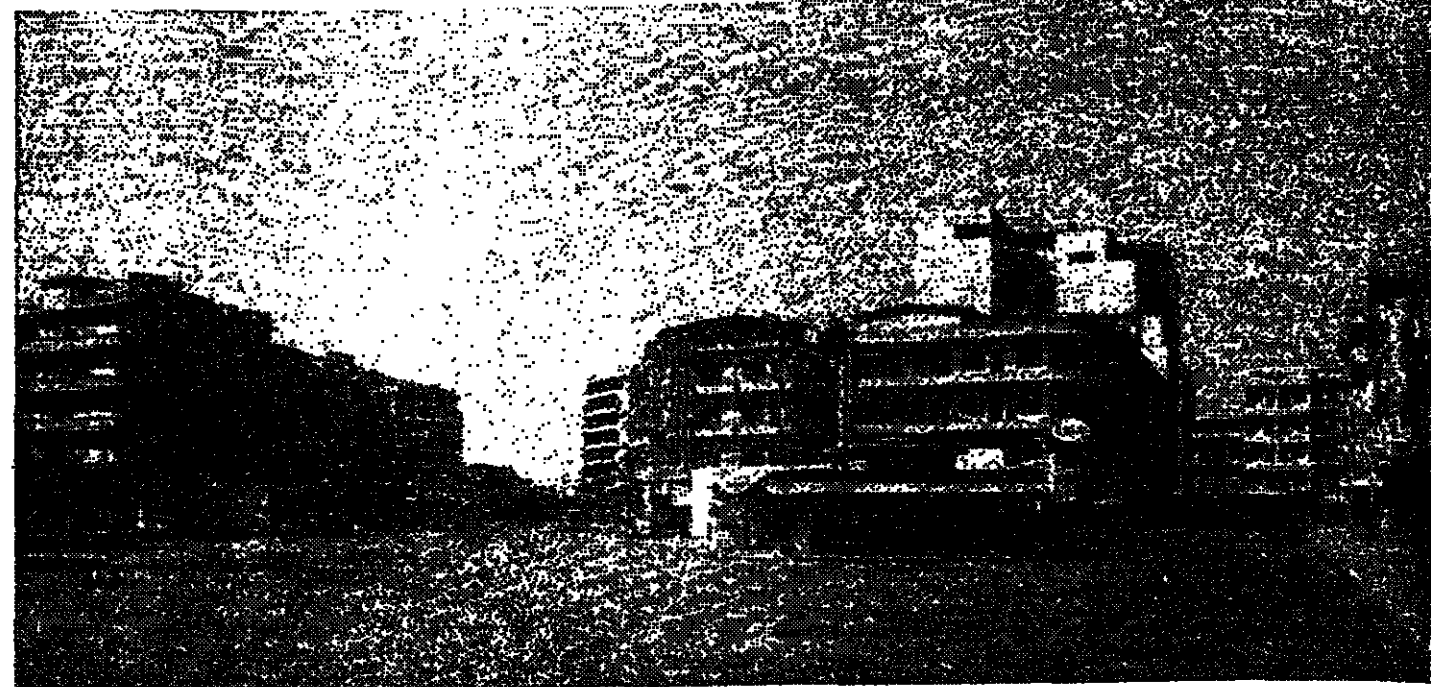
Much of the power of the traditional Islamic institutions, such as Al Azhar, was brought under Nasser government control. Nevertheless, Islam remains a powerful force in Egypt that no government can ignore, and the pressure from the fundamentalists is being felt in such responses as the current anti-corruption campaign.

Mr. Sadat often prays in public, demonstrating his piety, and he alludes to religious motivation in his speeches on policy. He is reliably reported to have struck a bargain with the leaders of the Muslim establishment, such as the sheiks of Al Azhar, by which he tolerates their criticism on issues such as family planning provided they refrain from undermining him politically as the Iranian mullahs have done to the Shah.

It is always made clear when any religious group or individual is going too far. Sheikh Mohammed Sharawy, for example, had a religious television program that was so popular he began to acquire a personal following. Mr. Sadat's response was to make him the Minister of Religious Affairs, tucking him safely out of the way.

When a truly fanatical group known as the Migration and Atone Society surfaced in 1977 by kidnapping and murdering a former minister of religious affairs, the government wasted no time examining the sincerity of the members' religious sentiments.

Ignoring the members' claims that Egyptian government and society were corrupt and heretical, Mr. Sadat ordered them tried by a military court, and the leaders were promptly executed. By all accounts, the group's principles and its act of violence brought revulsion and abhorrence from the vast majority of Egyptians — a fact often cited by those who believe that the current Islamic surge will have only limited impact on the way the country operates.



Central Phnom Penh, once bustling, is all but deserted now. Photo was taken by a Hungarian news correspondent.

Some Successes in Cambodia Are Reported

Pol Pot Troops Said Fighting in 6 Areas

BANGKOK, Jan. 25 (AP) — Forces loyal to ousted Premier Pol Pot today were reported fighting Vietnamese invaders and their Cambodian rebel allies on at least a half-dozen battlegrounds, Thai and Western military sources reported.

The sources said that fighting continued near Kompong Som and Kampot along the coast, around Battambang, Cambodia's second largest city, in the northwest, Kompong Cham in the east, Takeo, 43 miles south of Phnom Penh, and in other areas.

A source said that loyalist troops appeared to have done "very well" in fighting near Takeo.

Vietnamese and rebel invaders 19 days ago claimed control of the entire nation.

10,000 Dead Claimed

The Pol Pot regime claimed in a radio broadcast that its forces had almost entirely recaptured two northeastern provinces, fought their way into two coastal ports and killed many Vietnamese troops.

The Voice of Democratic Kampuchea

There was speculation that Pol Pot's spokesmen in China were picking up stories from the international media and elaborating on them. Sources noted that the reported sites of the fighting in almost every case matched those pinpointed by

puchea, believed to be broadcasting from southern China, said that from Jan. 7 to Jan. 17, more than 10,000 Vietnamese soldiers were killed, more than 300 tanks knocked out and thousands of tons of war equipment destroyed.

Sources in Bangkok have said that loyalist troops are fighting in small units throughout the country and have had some success. But they said the claims broadcast today from China appeared exaggerated.

Western Reports

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Thai and Western military sources in Bangkok.

They said that the loyalists, waging a guerrilla war over familiar terrain, probably could cut off highways that often pass through sparsely populated areas but did not appear to have the forces necessary to seize and hold towns or large stretches of land.

Meanwhile, the official Laotian news agency said that one of the Cambodian rebel battalions that captured Phnom Penh Jan. 7 called itself the "Orphan Unit" because the parents of all its officers and enlisted men had been killed by the Pol Pot regime.

The agency said that members of the unit met Laotian Ambassador Khamphan Vilachit, who remained in Phnom Penh during the invasion.

New Zealand Says Lights Weren't UFOs

AUCKLAND, New Zealand, Jan. 25 (AP) — Freak atmospheric conditions rather than visitors from outer space cause the UFOs filmed by a television crew and spotted by others on New Zealand, the New Zealand Air Force reported today.

An investigation conclude that the planet Venus and string of Japanese fishing boats probably produced the fast moving lights spotted over the South Island in December an early January.

The report said the light were almost certainly from the face of planetary reflection, refraction or distortion.

Khomeini Delays Return Until Sunday

(Continued from Page 1)

and the evident difficulty of securing alternate transport back to Iran, suggest that the Bakhtiari government could delay his return for some time by refusing landing rights to his aircraft. And the longer the present government postpones an ultimate showdown with the ayatollah, the more time it has to strengthen its position in the country.

Breathing Space

As the French officials made clear in a recent briefing, most Western diplomats now seem anxious to give the Bakhtiari government a breathing space in which to build its support free from the fresh upheavals that the ayatollah's return might bring. Western doubts about the nonaligned Islamic government that the ayatollah wants can only be increased by the open support the ayatollah is now getting from the Palestinian Liberation Organization.

A senior PLO official, Arif Hisham, recently visited the ayatollah, according to Beirut sources, promising the organization's "full support" in his efforts to overthrow the Shah.

Today, Mr. Yazdi virtually admitted that the ayatollah now has little choice but to wait until the airports are reopened and his flight allowed to land. "We will wait until the airports are opened again. They cannot keep the airport shut indefinitely," he said.

If the delay is long, Mr. Yazdi hinted that the ayatollah would consider returning by land or sea. But it would be harder to make such a homecoming the focal point for the huge demonstrations of popular support that the ayatollah is counting on to strengthen his hand against the Bakhtiari government.

There are also doubts about whether the ayatollah, 78, is strong enough for the rigors of such a journey. According to Iranian sources here, Dr. Seifed Navaby,

the president of the Iranian Cardiolologists Association, examined the ayatollah earlier this week and recommended at least a week's rest before he faces the strain of returning to Iran.

Iranian Government Bans Public Demonstrations

(Continued from Page 1)

leader over the long run, it was deeply concerned that the future Iranian government be stable and pro-Western.

Even appearing to be anti-Khomeini, the United States runs the risk of fanning the anti-Americanism already present in Iran.

There were strong suggestions, meanwhile, that the military had ordered the airports closed after winning a power struggle with Mr. Bakhtiari, who had reaffirmed as late as yesterday afternoon that Mr. Khomeini was free to come here whenever he wished.

Although no confirmation was available in official quarters, a well-informed Middle Eastern diplomat said that he had been told that the shutdown was "an armed forces project," and that the announcement came from the martial law administrator of Tehran rather than from the Ministry of Civil Aviation.

Before the disclosure of the change in Mr. Khomeini's plans, more than 50,000 of his opponents gathered at Baharestan Square opposite the Parliament building. About 700 policemen and troops cordoned off the area to prevent clashes between pro and anti-Khomeini demonstrators.

It was the largest demonstration in support of the regime in many months, and it attracted many of the middle-class Iranians who have maintained an uneasy quiet during the tumult of the last year. One of the organizers of the rally com-

mented, "We are speaking for the silent majority."

"Bakhtiari, stay in your job, we support you," read a banner. A statement distributed by the demonstrators condemned what it called "the monopolization of the national movement by one group" as well as the imposition of one view on all others.

Newspaper reports said that some army officers had ordered their men to take part, and some of the demonstrators had martially shot back. But there was genuine passion on many faces as the crowd chanted "Shah, Shah, Shah, long live the Shah" and "Independence, Freedom, Constitution."

Despite security precautions, some marchers were pelted with stones when they broke up and the participants surged down Istanbul Street to Sepa Hotel Square. There, they placed an Iranian flag atop the plinth that supported a statue of Reza Shah, the present monarch's father, until it was pulled down Jan. 16.

General Strike Called in Chad

NDJAMENA, Chad, Jan. 25 (AP) — A general strike here this morning closed shops and kept children home from school. No demonstrations were reported. The strike call, disseminated in anonymous tracts, evidently reflects political unrest here.

The strike apparently arose from differences between President Félix Malloum and Prime Minister Hissene Habre, and from the reported arrest of Economics Minister Saleh Ahmat. Officials said that Foreign Affairs Secretary Hissene Alkhalil, an ally of Mr. Habre, had been barred from leaving the country Tuesday for a conference of non-aligned nations.

Mr. Habre also said that his chief administrative and financial aide was arrested and then released at a reinforced police checkpoint here.

For Victims, a Growing 'Urge to Stay and Fight'

After the Bombs, Markets Bustle as Usual in Israel

By Jonathan Kandell

JERUSALEM (NYT) — Benny Mordechai was arranging oranges at his end of the produce stall when the bomb exploded a few feet away, right where his father was standing.

"I was thrown to the ground," recalled Benny, back behind the stall a week later. "I went deaf and I didn't know where I was. I got up and started to run. Then my hearing came back. I heard the screams and people were on the ground and the vegetables were rolling everywhere. And then suddenly I remembered: My father, my father."

Mordechai is still in Sha'are Zedek hospital, recovering from leg wounds caused by the small explosive that a Palestinian terrorist had concealed in a pickle can. Most of the 20 other people injured by the blast at the Mahane Yehuda open-air market have been released.

Market Bustles

The market is bustling as usual. Crowds shuffle through the warren of tin-roofed food stands, squeezing the avocadoes, complaining about the prices, and bantering in Hebrew and in a dozen languages of the Diaspora. A few women soldiers, Uz machine guns tucked discreetly under their bulky jackets, blend into the shadows.

The Mordechais are an Iraqi Jewish family who arrived here from Baghdad in the early 1950s and set up their food stand soon afterward. Terrorism is nothing

new to them. There have been numerous bombs at Mahane Yehuda during the years because of the crowds it attracts, especially right before the sabbath. The explosion Jan. 18 was part of a recent step-up in terrorist activity by the Palestine Liberation Organization.

"My father's cousin was killed in an explosion six months ago," said Benny, 17, pointing down the alley to the stall where that bomb was planted. "But no one has closed shop, no one stays away. If everybody were afraid, well, where would that lead us? This is our life."

Bomb Alert

The staff of Sha'are Zedek hospital has dealt with scores of terrorist victims such as Benny's father. When a bomb goes off in the neighborhood, the buzzers ring in the emergency rooms and in some of the doctors' offices. By the time the ambulances and taxis start arriving, the blood and serum bottles are in place, orderlies have their medical forms available, doctors have scrubbed down.

A large crowd of family and friends of the victims — or people who fear their relatives are among the casualties — swarm into the hospital. Nobody attempts to hold them back. They are guided to the courtyard and quickly given a list of the wounded and dead.

"We have to try not to provoke them," said Dr. Moshe Isaac, the Romanian-born chief of the hospital's psychiatry department. "They are furious, bewildered. It would be

a mistake to think they will understand that they have to observe hospital rules, that we are Jews also, and we are here to help. We give them as much information as quickly as possible. Then the 60 or 70 percent who find out their relative aren't victims start to leave, and things get calmer."

The majority of terror-bomb victims are released from the hospital the same day they arrive. The psychological effects of the blast linger for days, weeks, months in some cases, according to Dr. Isaac.

"For the first few days, they think about the bomb all the time, and most of them complain of insomnia or nightmares," he said. "The worst cases are often the old victims of the Nazis. They start dwelling again on Thess, Auschwitz, the crematoriums — all the things they buried when they remade their lives. I try to get them to talk about their fears, their rage."

Yet Dr. Isaac asserts that he "never heard anyone say: 'I've had enough, I'm moving to America.'"

"It's quite often the opposite reaction," he said. "The urge to stay and fight becomes greater."

Vendor's Diligence

The same week that the bomb shook the Mahane Yehuda market, a much larger explosive was discovered and defused a few blocks away, because of Mrs. Helen Stettner, 70, a Hungarian-born newspaper vendor who has run the newsstand on a corner of Ben Yehu-

da street in shifts with her husband, Zalman, for 10 years.

Security is a matter with most Israelis. Bags are routinely checked by guards at every supermarket and cinema. People are alert to suitcases and paper sacks left unattended. But even so, few Israelis would have cared to persevere as much as Mrs. Stettner did when her suspicious were aroused by a silver Mercedes-Benz parked next to her newsstand.

The automobile was in the alleyway when she arrived at 5:30 a.m. She had never seen it before and the license plates were from Tel Aviv, so she called the police. An officer came about 6:30 a.m., gave the car a superficial inspection and told her with a shrug: "Just a millionaire who left his Mercedes."

"But I couldn't get the car off my mind," she said. "Everytime I turned to hand someone a newspaper, something, some feeling would make me look back at that car."

She asked several people to call the police again. The Viennese coffee-and-pastry shop in front of her stand was crowded with customers. The locksmith, the florist, the jeweler opened their shutters. People flowed through the alley on their way to Ben Yehuda street, Jerusalem's main artery.

A police sapper squad arrived again at 8 a.m., a bit annoyed but also suspicious because a computer check showed that the car had been reported stolen the night before. They pried open the trunk and found more than 200 pounds of explosives timed to go off an hour later.

China Plans Cash Return

(Continued from Page 1)

means of livelihood. These were all legitimate incomes and private property protected by the Constitution. Taking them away was no proletarian policy. It was unconstitutional," the agency quoted him as saying.

The agency quoted Mr. Ulanfu as saying that high salaries to former capitalists had been one way of reimbursing them for their nationalized businesses, but wages had been cut in the early stages of the Cultural Revolution, sometimes to subsistence level. In general, he said, such salaries should be restored and back pay reimbursed.

The agency also quoted Mr. Ulanfu as saying that some confiscated bank savings and personal property had been returned during the last few years, but that a considerable amount was still to be handed back, mainly in Shanghai and other large and medium cities.

In view of this, he said, the party committee had decided that confiscated bank savings — whatever the amount — should be returned immediately with interest at bank rates. If the account holder was dead, the spouse would get the money.

"Anyone guilty of embezzling or stealing confiscated property would be dealt with in accordance with the gravity of the case," he added.

By Linda Mathews

HONG KONG, Jan. 25 — Coca-Cola, that carbonated symbol of capitalism and the consumer society, returned to China yesterday after an absence of 30 years.

Twenty thousand cases of the soft drink, bedecked with the Chinese slogan "Tastes Good, Tastes Happy," were loaded aboard a Hong Kong freight train late Tuesday, bound for the South China port city of Canton 90 miles from here. From Canton, this first shipment is to be distributed to tourist hotels and restaurants in Peking and Shanghai, a company spokesman said.

Donald Greene, associate director of corporate affairs for Coca-Cola, told a press conference that the soft drink would initially be aimed at China's expanding tourist market. But he said it could eventually become available to Chinese customers as well.

A \$2-million Coca-Cola bottling plant will be built in Shanghai later this year, Mr. Greene said. A team of technical advisers from Coca-Cola's Atlanta headquarters will visit China next month to determine the sites of additional bottling and canning facilities. Until the plants start operating, cases of Coke in bottles and cans will be shipped regularly from Hong Kong.

Under an agreement signed last month in Peking, Coca-Cola was granted the exclusive right to sell cola drinks in the world's most populous country, shutting out Pepsi-Cola Inc., Coke's chief rival and the producer of Pepsi-Cola. As it happens, Pepsi has the cola monopoly in the Soviet Union.

Mr. Greene said that Coke's entry into China "has had no perceptible effect on our sales in Taiwan," where the company has several bottling plants.

Coke is one of a growing contingent of U.S. companies that have successfully pursued a two-China policy, establishing a foothold on the mainland while continuing operations in Taiwan. Company officials this week declined to disclose the extent of Coke's investment in the island. Industry sources say the Taiwan holdings dwarf Coke's investment in China.

Instead of the familiar Coke trademark, the 6.5-ounce bottles being marketed in China carry the Chinese characters "Ke Kou Ke Lo." This sounds roughly like "Coca-Cola" and translates as "Tastes Good, Tastes Happy."

Coke's price in China will be set by the National Cereals, Oils and Foodstuffs Import-Export Corporation, a quasi-governmental trade firm responsible for distribution of all imported food, Mr. Greene said.

China has a wide range of soft drinks, including a popular orange soda and a pomegranate-banana combination, but nothing resembling a cola. Perhaps because of their price — about 10 cents a bottle, twice as much as a glass of beer — soft drinks are usually reserved for special occasions. While average incomes are on the rise in urban China, a factory worker still earns only \$30 a month.

Coke was distributed in China from 1928 to 1949, from bottling plants in Shanghai, Tsingtao, Tientsin and Canton. The plants were closed and Coke was banished soon after the Communists pushed the Nationalists off the mainland in 1949.

China's pragmatic new leadership decided to readmit Coke. Mr.

Green said, because "they recognize Coke is the most widely drunk soft drink in the world, and that's what tourists want."

He said Chinese trade officials had asked specifically that the first shipments be delivered before the Chinese New Year holidays this weekend, when China will be flooded with visitors from Hong Kong, Macao and the rest of Southeast Asia. More than 300,000 overseas Chinese and other tourists, about half of China's annual tourist

intake, will arrive by Monday to celebrate the advent of the Year of the Ram in the Chinese calendar.

Coke's contract calls for company to arrange and supervise the installation of machinery and technical assistance for the bottling plants. Company officials would not disclose how profits will split, although the Chinese had previously agreed to grant foreign concerns equity interests of up to 49 percent.

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Freight Train Brings In 20,000 Cases

China Gets Coke With Happy New Name

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U.K. Union Ranks Maintain Pressure for Tough Stand

(Continued from Page 1)

unions, "and because the chap on the picket line doesn't care as much about the fortunes of the Labor Party as he does about the fortunes of his family."

At times this month, the result of that has been a bit embarrassing for some of the top union leaders, who during periods of Labor government in Britain usually enjoy a comfortable and easy relationship with the prime minister and his Cabinet.

For example, the truck drivers' strike that has badly disrupted road transport, hampering international trade and causing some shortages in the shops, began as a wildcat strike. It was finally endorsed by the national union membership a week after it started, when it had become clear that the drivers could not be persuaded to go back to their jobs.

Even now some of the striking drivers are ignoring or misinterpreting official orders from the top to let food shipments through the picket lines. At a warehouse near the Thames the other day, pickets explained that they had decided to pass only perishable food, and that they were still stopping shipments of canned goods and cereals.

Another example is provided by the London ambulance crews, whose work had to be done by soldiers on Monday.

Just before that one-day strike, the union leadership had promised the government that genuine emergency calls would still be answered. But the rank-and-file members refused to go along with that agreement, and the Health Secretary had to be roused out of bed before dawn Monday to call for the troops.

Although both the government and the trade union leadership insist that the strike disruption is being exaggerated — "the papers have devalued the word 'chaos,'" a union official said — it is widely assumed even within the Labor Party that its political prospects have been hurt by the unrest.

Conservative Party Edge

With an election certain to be held by fall, and possibly within a month or two, a Gallup Poll last week gave the Conservatives an edge of 7.5 percentage points over Labor.

Margaret Thatcher, the Conservative leader who would become prime minister if Labor were defeated, has made much political capital out of the situation, jumping to her feet in Parliament time and again to demand strong government action in the face of what she calls this "grave trouble of crisis proportions."

Mrs. Thatcher, who charged last week that there "has also been in-

creasing left-wing militancy in control of the unions," has also hinted around the edges of the so-called "reds-under-the-bed" issue that a feature of a British election campaign five years ago, at a time of union disorders.

But in the view of The Economist, the respected British weekly, the "single main cause" of the r of strikes is this:

"They are being called because they are succeeding. Every British worker, shirker, clerk and professional man knows that he will be further forward in the leap game if he threatens a stoppage. Having done so, he often says: 'I think that all subsequent strikers are disgusting.'"

Pope Greet Americas

(Continued from Page 1)

Polish colony of about 25 persons of them descendants of Poles soldiers who served with a Free army in the days of Napoleon when the French and Span fought over possession of the island of Hispaniola, which this country shares with Haiti.

The pope went to the downtown area in a specially outfitted car, smiling constantly and waving his blessing to people lined along the route.

On the plane flying here, he confirmed reports that he expected to visit the United States.

He said that he had devoted earlier two-hour meeting with Sen. Foreign Minister Andrei G. Mytko to the subject of peace.

"Will Be Necessary"

Minutes into his direct flight from Rome, the pontiff came to rear cabin of the plane to chat 80 minutes with the more than reporters, photographers and cameramen flying with him. As about a visit to the United States, he said: "I suppose it will be necessary, but I do not know when, I time has not yet been set."

Amin Starts 9th Year Of Rule Over Uganda

NAIROBI, Jan. 25 (Reuters)

Ugandan President Idi Amin celebrated the eighth anniversary of rule today. Exile sources said rocks were set up to screen persons entering Kampala.

A communique in Dar es Salaam last night said that Tanzanian forces had shot down three Ugandan aircraft in "fierce fighting" day before.

Jan 26 1979

'The Point Is Not to Feel Guilty'**Defender of Vietnam Vets Loses Office**

By Bernard Weinraub

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (NYT) — Amid conflicting explanations, the Labor Department has removed the most decorated veteran of the Vietnam War from his consultancy post finding jobs for veterans.

The former soldier, David Christian, who at 20 was the youngest S. captain in the war, said yesterday that he had been dismissed because he was too "visible" in his job.

Labor Department officials denied that he had been "purged." They said that his one-year consultancy had ended, and they were going to find him another job.

But Mr. Christian said he was told by Labor aides that he had made people in the front office "easy" by speeches to Vietnam veterans in which he urged them to find jobs, to organize politically, to take advantage of government training programs and to take pride in having served in Vietnam and as a member of it.

'Time Was Up'

Officials in the Labor Department say they have been unable to extend an extension of Mr. Christian's one-year job. "His time was up, we're not going to extend it," said Walter Shapiro, aide to Labor Secretary Ray Marshall, who had received a call from the White House after a letter called about Mr. Christian's dismissal.

Lawrence Weatherford, deputy assistant secretary for employment training, who informed Mr. Christian that he had to leave the department by tomorrow, said that he had been a "misunderstanding." There's no problem with Dave, he said. "Dave's a bright guy and has done an excellent job. It's just that there are limits as

to how long he can stay on. Time is about to run out and we're working hard trying to place him."

Mr. Christian said that his departure was wholly unexpected. The first indication that he was leaving his job as special assistant to Mr. Weatherford came Tuesday afternoon when colleagues told him they had heard rumors that he was on the way out because ranking Labor Department officials were unhappy with him. A senior Labor official told him "That's politics" when asked the reason for the dismissal, the 30-year-old former Green Beret said.

Defended Vietnam Vets

Mr. Christian, a blond, blue-eyed veteran with a low-keyed, almost deferential manner, has gained wide popularity among Vietnam veterans because of his insistence that the administration increase its education and health benefits and take steps to honor them for their service, in order to end the stigma and "shame" of having served in Vietnam.

"I justified the war in my mind in order to survive," Mr. Christian said at breakfast yesterday. "If I agonized about the war, if I felt that I did wrong, it would have twisted me like it twisted a lot of guys. The point is not to feel guilty."

His two brothers were wounded in Vietnam. He enlisted in the Army at the age of 17 in his hometown, Levittown, Pa. "I joined the Army only for upward mobility, not for war or that stuff," he said. "I wanted to get the GI bill." He is married and has three small children.

"We all came from tough backgrounds," he recalls. "My father, an alcoholic, left when I was 7, and my mother raised me and my two brothers on welfare. . . . It was a blue-collar area and most of the kids went in the Army to follow in their fathers' footsteps."

"We didn't question. We just went in. Most families in our country, Bucks County, donated two or three sons to the war."

He was severely wounded twice. The first time, in October, 1968, he was trapped with other soldiers in a North Vietnamese base camp near the Cambodian border, and suffered shrapnel wounds in his legs, arms and back, as well as stab wounds that damaged a nerve in his right hand.

After recovering in an Army hospital in Japan, he returned to Vietnam and served near the Central Highlands town of Qui Nhon. During a North Vietnamese attack, he was hit by napalm and suffered second and third-degree burns over more than half of his body.

Mr. Christian was eventually evacuated to the United States and treated for nearly two years at Valley Forge Hospital outside Philadelphia. During this time his weight fell from 170 to 90 pounds, and he was given the last rites of the Roman Catholic Church twice.

He was twice recommended for the Medal of Honor. Among his combat decorations earned in Vietnam are the Distinguished Service Cross, two Silver Stars, two Bronze Stars, seven Purple Hearts, the Air Medal for 25 combat assaults from a helicopter, and two Vietnam crosses for gallantry. Scars from the napalm attack cover most of his body, and he is usually in some discomfort.

He completed Villanova University in 19 months, attending school from 6 a.m. to 10 p.m., and later attended Rutgers Law School. After working as director of sales and marketing for Scanform, a direct mail order company in Pennsylvania, Mr. Christian, who is a Democrat, was offered the job in the Labor Department to work with Vietnam veterans. He was given a "Schedule C" post, or political job outside the Civil Service.

He said that he accepted the job with some ambivalence, because it meant spending the work week away from his family, in Bucks County, and seeing them only on weekends.

"I felt I had a moral commitment to work with veterans, I felt sensitized to their needs," Mr. Christian said quietly. "The point is, it's not in my nature to fight these guys in the bureaucracy. What I want to do is go home and see my wife and kids. But if they treat me this way — and I have contacts here, and know people and know the games — can you imagine how they treat people outside of Washington?"

Australian Head in India

NEW DELHI, Jan. 25 (UPI) — Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser arrived today on an eight-day visit. He will meet Saturday with Prime Minister Morarji Desai.



A Chicagoan crosses a street in the North Side yesterday after a snowstorm dumped another 7 inches on the city. Cars, dug out after last week's blizzard, were again snowed in.

Chicago Drifts to the Fore as U.S. Blizzard Capital

CHICAGO, Jan. 25 (UPI) — Chicago has surpassed Buffalo, N.Y., as the unofficial blizzard capital of the nation.

Buffalo is not the nation's snowiest place, but for the last few years it has garnered more publicity per flake than other cities. But this year, Chicago is far out front, more than 2 feet of snow ahead. Yesterday's nearly 9 inches of new snow gave Chicago a winter total of 73.5 inches, 35.1 inches since the start of the year. Buffalo has had 47.5 inches of snow this winter, 34.4 inches of that since Jan. 1.

The heavy snow and wind gusts to 40 mph created near-

blizzard conditions in Chicago. Blowing and drifting snow closed highways and schools, snarled commuter service and left only one runway open at O'Hare International Airport.

"Chicago is getting the worst of it," National Weather Service forecaster Paul Kubecka said. "Midway (Airport) is reporting visibility of three-quarters of a mile with snow and blowing snow. No one else comes close temperature-wise or visibility-wise."

"For all practical purposes, the northern half of Illinois is closed," said John Burke, an Illi-

nois Department of Transportation spokesman.

Dozens of stalled autos were abandoned on expressways and city streets, blocking traffic and hampering the work of snow plows. Several rapid-transit lines were shut down because of snow and ice that covered electric rails and left them powerless. Buses operated up to two hours late and were jammed with passengers.

Many businesses closed early and sent employees home. Most schools, closed last week because of the blizzard, were shut down yesterday and were to remain closed today.

U.S. Probes Placement of Foster Children in Jonestown

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (AP) — A congressional agency is investigating whether more than 150 foster children were placed in the Peoples Temple before the commune's mass murder-suicides in Guyana, Sen. Alan Cranston, D-Calif., said yesterday.

Mr. Cranston, chairman of the Senate Human Resources subcommittee on child and human development, disclosed the investigation at the start of hearings by his panel on the abuse of children living in government-sponsored and private institutions.

He said that the General Accounting Office, an investigative arm of Congress, is complying with his request to look into the placement of foster children in the Peoples Temple. The GAO is checking names on the list of the dead from Jonestown against county foster-care records in California, he said.

"If names turn up on both lists," he said, "it means the Rev. Jim Jones (founder of the Peoples Temple) may have received hundreds of thousands of dollars in government child support and that some of these children died in the Jonestown tragedy."

Mr. Cranston said that one such

Senegal Youths Told Not to Whiten Faces

DAKAR, Senegal, Jan. 25 (AP) — Students here have been officially forbidden from using keesal, a chemical employed to whiten their faces.

Attempts by the authorities to discourage the use of keesal by adults, mainly women, have not been fully successful, officials said, thus the attack on the practice is being directed at teenagers.

death already has been verified. He did not identify the child. "But the apparent misuse of federal child support payments to the Peoples Temple, although a dramatic example, may obscure an even larger problem," he said.

He said that his subcommittee has learned that some profit-making institutions for handicapped, abandoned or delinquent children are apparently providing "abysmal living conditions" for children in return for millions of dollars in federal support.

Kenneth Wooden, an authority on juvenile delinquency problems, told Mr. Cranston's panel that children in some of the institutions are sometimes beaten, drugged and sexually abused.

"Conditions in some facilities are so deplorable that they defy the imagination," Mr. Wooden said in his prepared testimony.

Aide Produces Records**Guyana Says Bank Holding Peoples Temple \$1 Million**

By Charles A. Krause

GEORGETOWN, Guyana, Jan. 25 (WP) — The Guyanese government, angered by a recent article in The Washington Post that raised questions about the disposition of more than \$1 million in cash belonging to the Peoples Temple, has produced bank records and other supporting evidence to show that the money has been deposited for safekeeping in the Bank of Guyana.

Kit Nasciminto, minister of state in the office of Prime Minister Forbes Burnham, said that most of the money was deposited in the national bank within 24 hours after it was brought from Jonestown to Georgetown last November, during the few days after more than 900 of the late Jim Jones' followers died of cyanide poisoning at the remote agricultural commune.

At the time the article was written last month (IHT, Dec. 26), police officials here were reluctant to provide information about where the valuables were being kept, which led some of Mr. Burnham's political opponents to suggest privately that the money would be converted to campaign or private funds for use by the prime minister.

Mrs. Burnham on Plane

Mr. Nasciminto said that it was true, as reported, that almost \$700,000 in U.S. and Guyanese currency — as well as 38 pieces of gold jewelry found in the Jonestown complex — were transported from Port Kaituma to Georgetown aboard a plane that carried Viola Burnham, the wife of Guyana's prime minister, and Ptolemy Reid, the country's deputy prime minister.

But Mr. Nasciminto said that the money and jewelry were in the custody of two Guyanese police officials also aboard the plane, which Mr. Nasciminto said was the only means then available to transport the money quickly to Guyana's capital, about 200 miles southeast of the Port Kaituma area where Jonestown lies.

Mr. Nasciminto said that neither Mr. Reid nor Mrs. Burnham knew before they left to inspect Jonestown last Nov. 20 that any money had been found there. Mr. Reid agreed to allow the two policemen to ride back to Georgetown with him and carry the valuables aboard "because it was the only way of getting it (the money) out of there," Mr. Nasciminto said.

The Post article quoted Guyanese police officials as saying that the valuables found at Jonestown were "still intact." But the government said the article was unfair nonetheless.

Mr. Nasciminto said that the

bank deposit receipt and the government's willingness to allow a reporter to question police and bank officials should put to rest any question about the disposition of the money. A final decision about whether the money belongs to the government of Guyana or to the Peoples Temple has not been made, he added.

In addition, Mr. Nasciminto said that an announcement last week that the government has decided to create an independent commission of inquiry into the Jonestown tragedy should demonstrate that the government has acted and intends to act honorably in attempting to determine whether any of its officials were compromised by Jones' followers, as has been alleged.

Mr. Nasciminto said that all the cash recovered from properties owned or leased by the Peoples Temple has been deposited in the Bank of Guyana. He also said that various bank accounts maintained by Jones' followers in Guyana have been frozen until the government determines how all monies belonging to the temple should be disposed of.

He added that the Guyanese government has turned over to the U.S. Embassy here all the jewelry found at Jonestown and an estimated \$65,000 in Social Security and Veterans Administration checks recovered after the mass suicide-murder at the commune.

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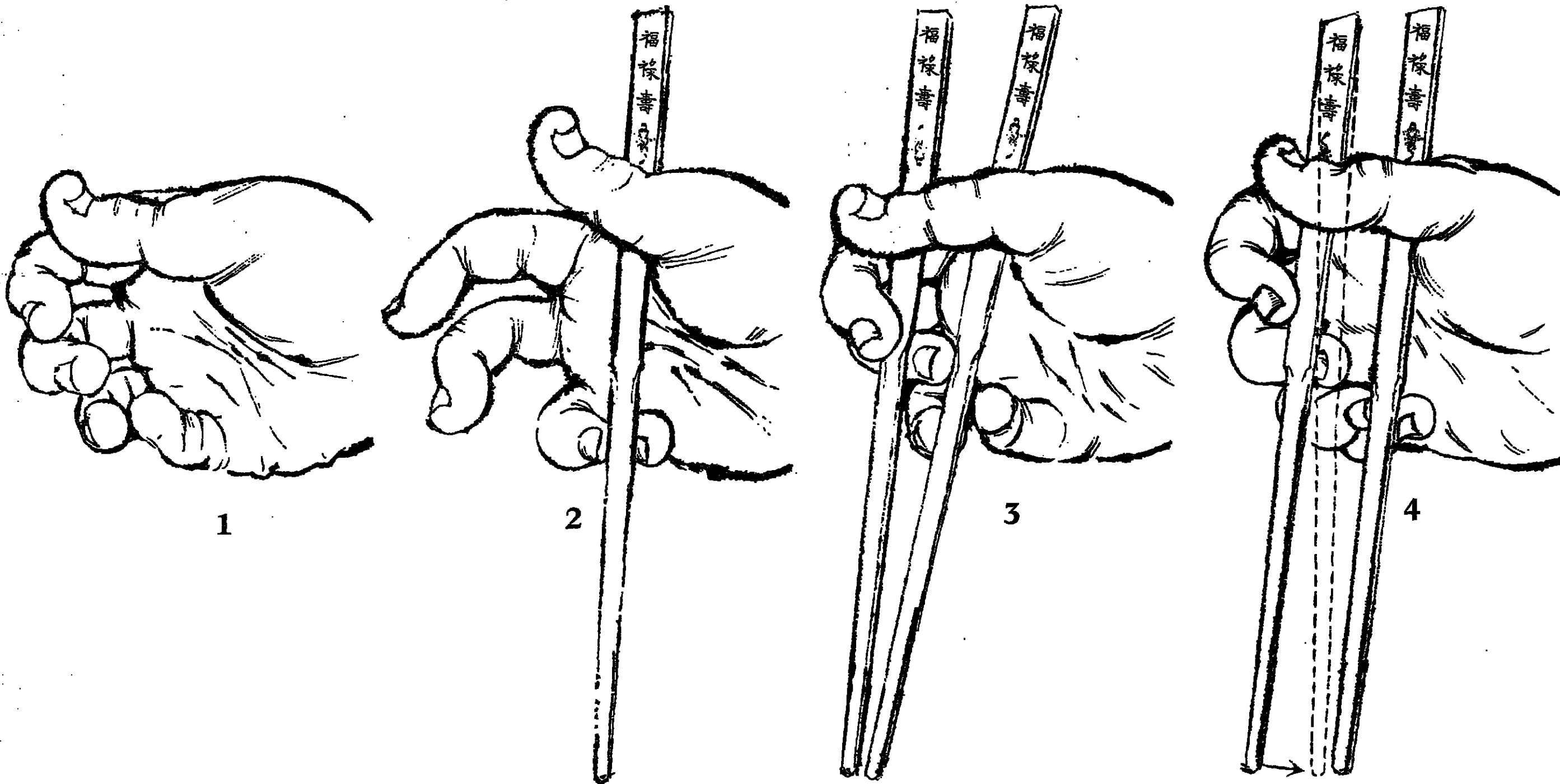
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Pilgrimages of Policy

In a world dominated by human technology and in which almost any corner can be reached by plane or snowmobile in hours, it seems rather surprising that so much speculation has been directed at the proposed or actual wanderings of two such religious leaders as Pope John Paul II and Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini. To be sure, the Pope's visit to Latin America and his proposed journey to his Polish homeland, and the Ayatollah's off-again, on-again, return to Iran are religious only insofar as they imply the application of Christian and Islamic principles to human government. They are, in fact, pilgrimages of policy. But they are not less important for that.

The two men differ in many respects. An ayatollah is a superior teacher in a Moslem sect, not a priestly pope. Islam did have an ordained successor to Mohammed, the caliph, but that office was abolished in 1924. Ayatollah Khomeini is significant because his resistance to the Shah's rule reflected and inspired much of the present mood of Iran. John Paul II is the successor to St. Peter, in Roman Catholic belief, and he has enlarged the influence of his high post by personal charisma and his influence in the ostensibly atheistic lands behind the Iron Curtain.

Neither the Pope nor Ayatollah Khomeini have the power that once invested their rank. Even within Iran, there are, it must be assumed, many revolutionaries who back Ay-

atollah Khomeini in his opposition to the Shah and all his works, but who would prefer to follow some other road than that of the mullah's Islam. And as John Paul II flew to Santo Domingo, he may have thought of his predecessor, Alexander VI, who, on the heels of Columbus's first voyage to the New World, divided that world by papal bulls between Spain and Portugal.

But it is clear that if Ayatollah Khomeini returns to Iran it will be critical for that nation. And it is equally clear that the Catholic Church in Latin America, which the pope will address, is a powerful force for a freer society. This was not always the case, in either instance. Established religions can be, and usually are, elements of order and frequently of repression in many lands. Indeed, it remains to be seen whether Iran's Shiite Moslems will come out stronger against the Shah's modernization of his kingdom than against his limitation of its freedom. And the Roman Catholic Church in Latin America was, until recently, a power support for conservatism there.

But now the Church has definitely moved in the direction of human rights. And what it expects from John Paul II is a call to sustain those rights and bring a democracy of equality to lands dominated by dictatorships and rigid classifications of economic and racial groups. So there is drama in the pilgrimages of policy, and profound implications for all the peoples concerned.

Britain: Success Before Crisis

Five years ago, Britain's Labor Party drove Prime Minister Heath and the Conservatives out of power on the justified claim that they could not control the unions — at that time, the coal miners who were making winter more bitter by an all-out strike. The prospect arises that the Conservatives, now led by Margaret Thatcher, may return the electoral favor by defeating Labor on the same indictment: that Britain's growing domestic economic chaos demonstrates that the Labor Party cannot control the nation's unions.

The tendency in the United States will be for rightists to point triumphantly to Britain's current troubles as "proof" that incomes policies and voluntary wage restraint don't work because of union greed — with the implication that the British experience foreshadows the collapse of the Carter anti-inflation program. Any such view would be wholly mistaken.

The very real present difficulties of Britain demonstrate the success of Labor's past efforts at voluntary moderation of inflationary wage settlements, not their failure. Back in mid-1975, Britain's annual rate of retail price inflation was running in the 25-to-30 percent range. In recent months it has been about 8 percent, a remarkable reduction indeed. This feat was accomplished by a sort of political

magic which in retrospect looks ever more impressive. For three years running, many of Britain's militant unions were persuaded to accept wage increases which they knew meant reduced real earnings. Simultaneously, this policy tended to favor the lower-paid workers, with the result that numerous historic skill differentials were greatly eroded or wiped out entirely, much to the fury of those affected, from railroad engineers to physicians.

What has happened now is in effect a union revolt against continuation of this process. The striking British teamsters say they are simply trying to prevent still further erosion of their real incomes and perhaps to recover some of what they lost. More than one observer has noted that if a Conservative government had tried to impose the real sacrifices Labor has exacted from unionized Britons, the country might have had an armed revolution.

The current crisis demonstrates that there are limits to what even a Labor Government can obtain from unionized workers. Those limits now revealed raise the specter that runaway inflation may again take over in Britain. But disheartening as that prospect is, it does no good and makes no sense to forget the real and important gains made against inflation from 1975 to 1978.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The White Hyphen in Rhodesia

The small band of whites that still monopolizes power in Rhodesia naturally prefers a gradualist, "moderate" solution to the country's racial and political problems, which are more or less synonymous. It tends, however, to confuse moderation with resistance to the changes that are vital to a workable multiracial state. The whites of Rhodesia more resemble men walking the last mile than gradualists moving slowly but voluntarily on a new path.

They show this in things both important and petty. The white leaders have insisted that their black colleagues in the current biracial transition regime accept a hyphenated new name for the former British colony. Instead of calling the independent successor nation Zimbabwe, as planned, after the impressive ruins left by a vanished African civilization, they now want the official name to be "Zimbabwe-Rhodesia." Clinging to the old name does not so much reflect respect for the eccentric empire builder, Cecil Rhodes, as an unhealthy nostalgia for white colonial privilege.

More importantly, the whites insisted that the draft of a new constitution, which already guarantees them disproportionate power in the next Parliament, also guarantee them even greater representation in cabinet and executive positions. So much for what is supposed to become a "black majority government."

The present, overwhelmingly white Parliament, has finally taken some overdue steps toward equality, but even here it hedges dangerously. The so-called Land Tenure Act, which reserved roughly half of Rhodesia for a quarter-million whites and left the other half to more than 6 million blacks, has been

repealed. And white schools are to be opened to black children.

If the school reform had been straightforward, it would have wiped away one of the most important black grievances. In the past, a short-sighted government not only pinched pennies on black elementary schools but limited to 12 percent the number of blacks who could attend secondary schools. With the reform, however, has come a fee schedule at the formerly all-white schools that may be too large for all but a handful of black children. And it is proposed that one public school in every neighborhood be available for conversion to a "community" private school that could restrict black enrollment to preserve its "character."

Rhodesia's white establishment persists with such equivocation in the face of a deepening — now perhaps hopeless — crisis. Indeed, many whites regard even such grudging change as too much.

Given the white community's obvious reluctance to yield even to the moderate blacks with whom it is allied, there is less reason to bemoan the failure so far of international efforts to arrange for the participation of still more demanding blacks. The British, who took the lead in this effort, see no foreseeable chance of "all party" negotiations that would enlarge the government coalition to include the leaders of the Patriotic Front and its formidable guerrilla forces. If the Front leaders, Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Mugabe, need to take a more reasonable position toward negotiation, Prime Minister Ian Smith and his white colleagues and constituency clearly need to move an even greater distance.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 26, 1904

NEW YORK — Something like a panic has prevailed here as the result of the alarming spread of pneumonia which has resulted in hundreds of deaths this week. This is thought due to the abominable streets which at present consist of sheets of ice and frozen slush. During the day, in the city, many valuable horses fall, and being unable to regain their footing, are quickly frozen to death. Some of the principal thoroughfares about half-a-dozen dead and dying horses. Many of the streets also being excavated and repaired. Traffic is maintained with great difficulty.

Fifty Years Ago

January 26, 1929

BERLIN — A scientific world wondering what further devastation Prof. Albert Einstein plans to do to the fond and accepted concepts of physics, still found no satisfaction last night after an address by Mrs. Einstein, speaking for her slightly ill husband. She said that nothing authoritative will be learned before his new thesis is published by the Prussian Academy of Science. It is thought that the new work will unite in one formula both gravitational forces and electro-magnetic forces, which is something that physicists have been searching for many years.



'The Dictatorship Is Gone! Bring on the Dictatorship!'

Madrid, Lisbon and Socialism

By James M. Markham

LISBON — Elections are coming that are likely to erode Portugal's constitutional commitment to Socialism while giving Spanish Socialists a chance to rule in a country even newer to the freedoms and pitfalls of democracy.

The elections will shape the contours of Iberian politics for some time. In both nations, many politicians are groping toward a pragmatic, undogmatic form of social democracy that will combine multi-party government with a measure of social justice.

"In the name of socialism, it is necessary that the Portuguese Constitution cease to be Socialist," declared Francisco Sousa Tavares, a Socialist leader. "Collectivism has been defeated in Portugal by the Socialist Party — a paradox that will affect the history of the rest of southern Europe. Mario Soares has accomplished a miracle as great as that of Our Lady of Fatima, and all Portuguese should have his image on their walls."

Toning Down

Last week, both Soares's Socialists, who fell from power in July when their coalition government came unstuck, and the rightist Social Democrats began putting forward projects for toning down Portugal's Constitution. The document, which breathes the giddy leftist euphoria that flooded Lisbon after the overthrow of the Salazar-Caetano dictatorship in 1974, proclaims in its second article that the objective of the Portuguese republic is "to assure the transition toward Socialism."

There is the beginning of a consensus among the Portuguese Socialists, who under Soares fought off a Communist grab for power in 1975, that the Constitution must be stripped of its ideological ornamentation. This accompanies the realization that only private and foreign capital can pull Portugal out of its economic rut. The two parties on the right, the Social Democrats and the Center Democrats, agree even more emphatically that after the next elections, which at the latest have to be held next year, are expected sooner, the new assembly must be a constituent one, as anticipated by the constitution itself. Only Alvaro Cunhal's pro-Soviet Communists resist a constitutional revision, fearing, with reason, that it will make it easier to dislodge them from their strongholds in the nationalized banks and industries and the heavily collectivized Alentejo cork-and-grain belt.

Edge to Right

For while Spain has been moving out of Francoism and finding its center of gravity somewhere to the left of center, Portugal has been edging to the right for the past three years. The main victim of this process has been the Socialist Party. Its popularity, measured in several by-elections, has sagged along with the real incomes of most Portuguese, now below 1974 levels. After months of squabbling among the parties, President Antonio Ramalho Eanes last month fashioned and installed a nonparty government headed by a little-known law professor, Carlos Mota Pinto, which is well to the right of its predecessors. For the moment, the parties have accepted it because, in the main, they are not ready to face a weary and even hostile electorate.

The trick for non-Communist Portuguese politicians is to put together a bloc that will command the necessary two-thirds of parliament required to redraft the Constitution. (The Communists are

trying to prevent the emergence of such a bloc largely by appealing to the fading Marxist consciences of the demoralized Socialists.) But a winning bloc also needs a winning presidential candidate at its head since Portugal has a mixed system in which, lately, parliament and president have been at loggerheads.

Bad Blood

There is much bad blood between Gen. Eanes and both Soares and the Social Democrats' leader, Francisco Sa Carneiro, who last year was improbably accused of plotting a "Yugoslav-style" dictatorship. Both Soares and Sa Carneiro would like to succeed President Eanes, but both know they could have trouble controlling the military. Taming and redisciplining the Portuguese Army after its riotous days of 1974 and 1975 has been Gen. Eanes's greatest contribution to Portuguese democracy. It seems probable that he, or another soldier, will be Portugal's next president.

Taming or disciplining the political parties, or at least getting them to put together a stable, working majority, has been more difficult, and a group of men around the president and, it is said, his wife, have been urging him to come forward, like a Portuguese Charles de Gaulle, to himself lead a "reformist" bloc that would give him a parliamentary base. In the June, 1976, presidential elections, the barely known general won 61 percent of the popular vote. Today both his popularity and plans are hard to fathom.

"Eanes is a man of the counteroffensive," said one Portuguese who knows him well. "He's no de Gaulle."

Frustrated

In Spain, neither Premier Adolfo Suarez nor his main rival, Felipe Gonzalez, the Socialist leader, expect their parties to get a majority of votes in the March 1 parliamentary elections — called by a premier frustrated by the Portuguese-style problems of running a minority government. Given the Spanish system of proportional balloting, neither the Socialists, leading in most polls, nor Suarez's Union of the Democratic Center have great hopes of winning a majority in the 350-member lower house.

A coalition government in Spain looks almost inevitable, whether led by Gonzalez or Suarez, especially since a devastating campaign of terrorism, led by the Basque terrorist group ETA, has for the first time raised doubts about the dependability of the Spanish officers' corps. By long tradition, Spanish Army officers also command the national police and the paramilitary Civil Guard. So far this month, there have been 13 political murders — most of them carried out by the ETA and most of the victims soldiers, policemen and guardsmen — and a number of officers have

resigned from police commands. The police have not been able to crack the Basque group and a shadowy, supposedly leftist group called GRAPO flickers in and out of existence. Add to this an aborted military coup against the Suarez government two months ago — its full dimensions are still unclear — and there is little wonder that Gonzalez might like some company in governing the country even if he wins the election.

He was talking to an audience of 300, all white, in this new suburban town near Que Que in central Rhodesia. The country's main steelworks, just over the hill, had let men off for the meeting. It was held in a club, and black waiters wearing fezzes brought drinks.

Rhodesia's whites — about 240,000 among 6 million blacks — vote next week on whether to accept a new constitution for "Zimbabwe Rhodesia," as it is to be called. Smith was there to appeal for yes votes, and he assured the audience that the change would still leave government in "responsible" hands.

Although whites are only 4 percent of the population, Smith noted that the new constitution would give them 28 of the 100 seats in parliament — and the same share in the cabinet for the next five years. Entrenched clauses effectively prevent substantial change in the army command, the top of the civil service, the judiciary.

"I don't believe that anywhere in the world will you find such high standards written into any constitution," Smith said. He said many blacks agreed with him on the need to prevent the dangers of "rampant majority rule."

The military situation is the true reflection of power in Rhodesia. Change might in fact have been kept to a minimum if Smith had not resisted any for so long. But he left his concessions until too late. He made no real offer to the blacks until they took to guerrilla war. Now change is coming under the gun.

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Geneva.

DOROTHY J. YOUNG.

Brussels.

Re: "Goldwater and Taiwan," by James Reston (IHT, Dec. 23-24).

Mr. Reston's abdication — or even identification of — the moral principles involved in treaty obligations between nations — and, by implication, contractual obligations between individuals — is sickeningly pathetic and, completely amoral.

If I were an American I would be proud to have a man of Sen. Goldwater's apparent caliber, a man who is willing to fight for the honor

Is GOP Stranded In Rightist Corner?

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — The plight of the Republican Party affords an interesting insight into the great transition now taking place in U.S. politics. For it is no accident that the Republicans are stuck in a tiny rightist corner of the political turf.

They are pinned in that position because Jimmy Carter has preempted the center with a program for a long-term fight against inflation. The Republicans can move out of the corner only if — as seems not impossible — the bomb-throwers in the Democratic Party frag their leader.

Right now, former Gov. Ronald Reagan is way out front in the fight to be the Republican presidential candidate in 1980. He occupies the conservative positions dear to the party faithful. He is well known and has a strong organization. He is a good campaigner, both indoors when it comes to raising money, and outdoors, when it comes to winning primaries.

Knocked Off

Yet Gov. Reagan fairly begs to be knocked off. His conservative position stops well short of the center, and he does poorly in polls that pit him head-to-head against the president. He will be 70 if elected, and 74 at the conclusion of his first term. His organization faces an internal war between those who want him to move toward the center, and those who prefer a hard-right position.

Nevertheless, no strong candidates to head off Reagan seem to be emerging. Congressman Phil Crane of Illinois said to be doing well with party regulars in the first primary state, New Hampshire. Congressman Jack Kemp of New York might show to equally good advantage. But both are further to the right than Reagan. John Connally, the former governor of Texas, cuts a formidable figure. But as an ex-Democrat mired in some of the Watergate past of the Nixon administration, he is mistrusted by both Democrats and Republicans.

Several moderate Republicans — Sen. Howard Baker of Tennessee, former Congressman George Bush of Texas and Govs. Bob Ray of Iowa or William Milliken of Michigan — might do well if they could get the nomination. But to get the nomination they need to pull into the Republican Party primaries droves of independents and conservative Democrats.

Independents and conservative Democrats, however, have scant reason to move into the Republican party. The things they — I am tempted to say, we — care about

have become the chief objects of Mr. Carter's concern.

In his economic report, the president makes it plain not only the inflation is Public Enemy No. 1. But even more than that, because of low productivity next year as for years to come, the fight against inflation will be long and difficult.

His budget provides a careful home way to wage the fight without forcing a recession or doing drastic harm to persons dependent on government programs. Even if charge that he has sold out but for guns is bogus.

The rise in the defense budget has been carefully pruned. It does not even truly represent the 3 percent real growth in defense spending pledged early last year. It is more like a 1 percent growth. The percent number comes on top of drastic cut made in the middle last year in projected defense expenditures.

Apart from being smaller than seems, the rise in defense spending has a political payoff. Without programs for modernizing forces, Europe, building more ships, maintaining an option to develop new nuclear weapons, the Senate would never ratify the second round strategic arms limitation treaty with the Soviet Union which is due for conclusion in the next few weeks. Far from having sacrificed butter to guns, the president has chosen butter and SALT.

Precisely because the president has made that choice, however, ground is stony for Republican moderates. As of now it does not seem likely that any of the moderates can take the nomination from Reagan. On the contrary, if Republican fight shapes up as battle between Reagan and an avowed conservative.

Two connected developments could change that outlook. The liberal Democrats, including most of the core constituencies of the party could find a champion that would defeat Carter in the party primaries. Or — a more likely possibility — shots and shouts from within the party could force the president, or even abandon, his program for moderate restraint inflation.

Economic Realities

In either case, Republican moderates would emerge and flourish. But that only says that change in the Republican party away from the Democratic party. And that such a possibility exists indicates that both parties remain unprepared for the great political transition being forced upon the country by economic realities.

No End of Torment — II

By Anthony Lewis

A questioner asked, "How far can we trust the black man not to tear up this constitution?" He noted that one of the black leaders, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, had just promised his followers to make changes — though he said later that he meant to amend the constitutional legally.

"If anyone tries to work contrary to this constitution," Smith said, "you know that is a serious thing. You go to jail."

No one in the audience seemed to notice the irony in that reassuring answer. Thirteen years ago Ian Smith tore up the constitution of Rhodesia. He broke his oath to the queen, cut the tie to Britain and declared Rhodesia independent under the rule of its tiny white minority. And he did not go to jail.

Constitutions, like other political arrangements, depend on the distribution of power in a community. But many whites in Rhodesia, as that bizarre exchange in Redcliffe showed, do not understand that power is shifting in the country. They think "majority rule" can leave their position undisturbed.

Change might in fact have been kept to a minimum if Smith had not resisted any for so long. But he left his concessions until too late. He made no real offer to the blacks until they took to guerrilla war. Now change is coming under the gun.

The military situation is the true reflection of power in Rhodesia.

Smith has opposition, in a referendum, from a die-hard right that does not want to accept even semblance of majority rule. So of the few liberals are also going to vote no, because they think a vote will only prolong the Rhodesia's illusions — and agony.

The odds are that Smith will win. But by playing to win opinion he will have further widened the internal blacks with whom he wants to work. The real question will remain: Which black lead will emerge with real authority, when?

Geneva.

DOROTHY J. YOUNG.

Jan 26 1980

Auto Workers, Catholic Unit

20 Groups Join to Fight U.S. Social Security Cuts

By Edward Cowan

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (NYT) — About 20 organizations representing the aged, labor, women, the poor, students and others have joined to oppose President Carter's proposals to eliminate some Social Security benefits.

hereby hangs a tale of legislation that almost certainly has been passed before it is debated in Congress. Moreover, the coalition is well equipped as a powerful force supporting general revenue financing for Social Security.

the organizations, led by Wilbur J. Cohen, a former Democratic secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, calls itself SOS, for Save Our Society.

even before the coalition has hit stride — and its ranks include groups with considerable lobbying power, such as the United Auto Workers and the National Council on Aging.

Rep. Ullman has said through a spokesman that he would put only a small portion of Social Security disability benefits on the committee's agenda for early consideration.

He said that he would defer until summer or autumn committee consideration of the president's other proposals — a phaseout of benefits for post-secondary school students, ending the \$235 lump-sum death benefit, elimination of the minimum benefit for new retirees, ending what the White House called "duplicate" benefits for persons who also draw a sizeable U.S. pension, and stopping a parent's child-support benefits when the youngest child reaches 16 instead of 18.

Deferral of these proposals until the second half of the year means almost certainly that they will not be enacted this year and perhaps not at all. Some have been proposed before, and they are unpopular on Capitol Hill, as are most proposals to cut benefits that go to a broad spectrum of voters.

In preparing a fiscal 1980 budget with a deficit of \$29 billion, Mr. Carter counted on his these changes and proposals to limit disability benefits, to increase return-to-work incentives to save from \$500 million to \$600 million a year.

The administration has argued that trimming some benefits would strengthen the underlying financial base of the Social Security system and are an alternative to further increases in the Social Security payroll tax, now 6.13 percent and scheduled to rise to 6.65 percent in 1981.

Workers and the National Conference of Catholic Charities — Rep. Al Ullman, D-Ore., chairman of the Ways and Means Committee has decided to delay committee consideration of most of the Carter proposals until much later in the year.

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The group agreed that the slogan needed two words, the first of which should be "new," as in "New Deal," "New Frontier" and "New Freedom." At one point, the word "improved" was substituted for "new," and the words "groundwork" and "building blocks" were considered.

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aid's consensus was that "new" was the word.

Mr. Aronson consulted with other officials, including Cabinet members, and produced a draft that Mr. Carter studied at Camp David during Christmas week. The president was not pleased. He summoned a meeting in his office for Jan. 2, the first working day after the holidays. "The president spoke of the difficult nature of the problems we face now, of the difficulty in developing long-term solutions, a participant recalls.

Mr. Mondale stressed a need to "articulate what was unique in the Carter approach." An aide stressed that "many of the things we had

already done were long-term in nature."

Speech writers next revived the theme of a "New Foundation," which an approving White House official said fit Mr. Carter "like a glove." The president consented. He received a second draft of the speech on Jan. 10. He was still making changes on a fourth draft early on Tuesday, when a final version was sent to the typist.

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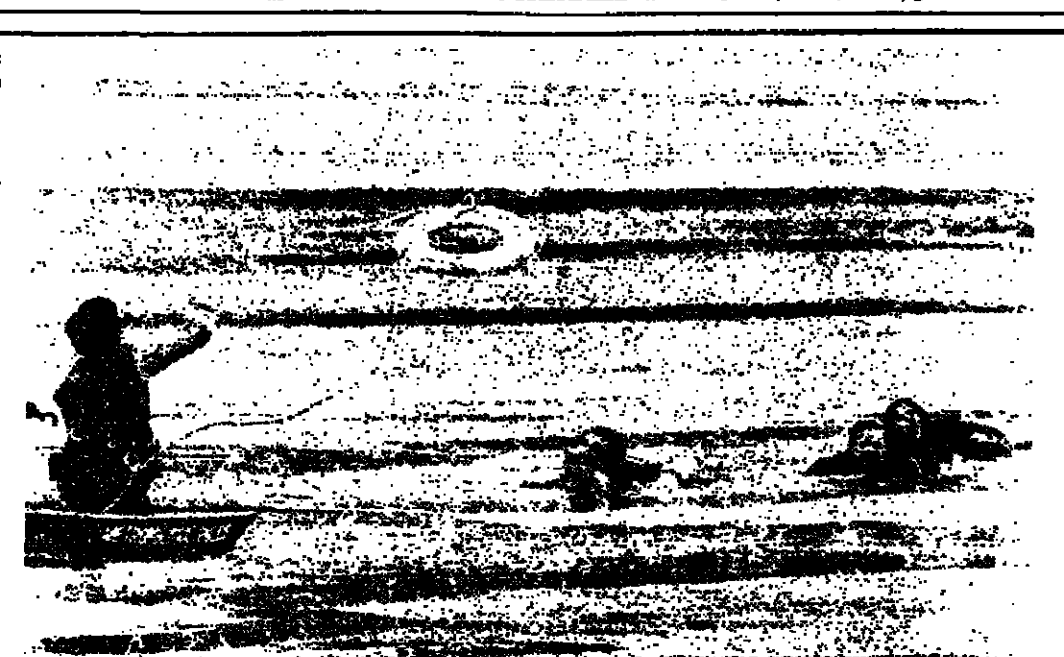
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RING OVER TROUBLED WATERS — When Judith Nicoll, 19, fell through the ice and into the Charles River in Boston yesterday, two Metropolitan District Commission policemen set out to save her. But they also fell through the ice. Finally, a police boat came to the rescue of all. They were successfully treated for immersion and exposure shortly thereafter.

Terms Laws 'Arbitrary' in Class Action

Sears Sues U.S. on Hiring-Code Policies

By Douglas E. Kneeland

CHICAGO, Jan. 25 (NYT) — Sears, Roebuck & Co. yesterday filed a class-action suit against 10 federal agencies, charging that government laws, regulations, interpretations and policies on equal employment were so confusing, inconsistent and occasionally "arbitrary" and "capricious" that it found it impossible to comply with them.

The unusual suit, filed in U.S. District Court in Washington, asked the defendants "to coordinate the enforcement of the anti-discrimination statutes and, specifically, to issue uniform guidelines

which instruct employers how to resolve existing conflicts between affirmative action requirements based on race and sex and those based on veterans' status, age and physical or mental handicaps."

Pending Litigation

Named as defendants were the U.S. attorney general, the secretaries of the Departments of Labor, Health Education and Welfare, Commerce, and Housing and Urban Development, the chairman of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, the director of the Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs, the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, the Census Bureau and the Federal Agency Council on the 1980 Census.

Daisy Voigt, speaking for the commission — which has an action charging discrimination pending against Sears — said: "This litigation is part of a series of court cases initiated by Sears in an effort to defend its current practices for hiring and promoting minorities and women." Sears officials deny that their suit stems from motivation to strike back at the commission.

In the suit, the company traces the history of affirmative action to post-World War II policies of giving hiring preference to returning veterans. Since the military was then dominated by white males, the company contends, Sears and others, by complying with the laws of the times, left itself in a difficult position to catch up with the changing laws and attitudes of the 1960s.

The suit also contends that the 1978 amendment to the Age Discrimination in Employment Act that allows employees to remain on the job until they are 70 had further complicated company efforts to hire and promote minorities and women. As of last October, the suit says, 76.7 percent of salaried and 66.6 percent of hourly employees originally scheduled to retire decided to remain — well above company estimates.

The suit says that the age law, and other laws and government policies, make it harder for minorities and women to get jobs and promotions, both in the federal government and in private industry.

The suit also charges federal agencies with having:

- Failed to enforce civil rights laws, including their education and housing provisions, intended to provide industry with a well-qualified and diverse work force.
- Violated anti-discrimination provisions themselves.
- Created conflicting compliance requirements that result in

discrimination against all employees.

- Violated the constitutional rights of Sears and other general merchandise retailers.

Although a Sears attorney said he intended to seek no preliminary injunctions against the named government agencies, the suit does seek eventual court orders that would, among other things:

- Prohibit the use against employers of any statistical disparities from the civilian labor force traceable to compliance with veterans' acts and the Age Discrimination Act.
- Prohibit enforcement of the 1978 amendment to the Age Discrimination Act.
- Declare that the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission's contention that employment of women in part-time jobs violates Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 is an incorrect and invalid interpretation of applicable laws.

Bar federal agencies from seeking back pay or other damages from Sears and its class-action associates until the agencies have made compliance possible.

Soviet Debate: Moving Jobs to People

By David K. Shieler

DUSHANBE, U.S.S.R. (NYT) — A few acquaintances, gathered recently for an evening of food and conversation, began to ask one another how many children they had. For the Tadzhiks, Uzbeks and other Central Asians, who predominated in the group, the numbers were high — 8, 10, 12. Then an ethnic Russian said that he had three. "They all laughed at me," he recalled.

The exchange pointed up one of the major population problems facing the Soviet Union as it moves into the final decades of the 20th century.

In the European parts of the country, where the economy is concentrated and the demand for labor is highest, the birthrate is low and labor shortages are being felt. In Central Asia, which is only lightly industrialized, big families are still the rule and the population is growing rapidly — just where it is needed the least.

Western experts and Soviet demographers, this disparity of manpower supply and demand looks like a time bomb that must somehow be defused in the next 20 to 30 years. How to do it is the subject of a debate that pits local officials in Central Asia against higher authorities in Moscow.

Stark Alternatives

Put in the stark terms, the choices are these: Either industrialization must come to Central Asia, or large numbers of Asians must be moved into parts of Siberia or European Russia to staff mines, oil fields and factories.

Naturally, local officials want industrialization and increased irrigation of desert regions.

In Moscow, migration is advocated by some officials, although there is no indication that a final policy has been adopted. Migration is just one of the possible choices," a spokesman for Gosplan, the state planning agency, said. "Nobody knows the exact answer to the problem."

The Soviet Union's rate of population growth has been falling since 1960, when it was more than twice the current level of 0.84 percent annually. Viktor Percevalov, a prominent demographer, has estimated that the yearly increase in the labor force during the period 1985-2000 will be only one-seventh of the 1970-85 rate.

The burgeoning Asian population, which amounts to 30 million of the country's total of 260 million, contributes more than a fourth of population growth and will make up half the growth between 1970 and 2000, Mr. Percevalov estimates.

Stay at Home

Central Asians shun migration and tend to remain where they grow up. There is little movement from rural areas to cities, even within the Asian republics, and still less into the European or Siberian regions where labor is short.

Mayor Kim Nazirov of Dushanbe, which has a higher rate of natural increase than any other city, believes that it would be a mistake to try to move people to satisfy economic requirements.

"That step is probably illogical," he said. "It makes more sense and is more profitable to build industry where there are people. It isn't profitable to move people from north to south and south to north. If a person is used to a climate and a place, then his spirits are good and he works better."

Mr. Nazirov and other officials in Tashkent and Ashkhabad said that Central Asia had a potential for growth. Hydroelectric power is plentiful and cheap. The world's tallest earth-filled dam has been built at Nurek, 45 miles east of Dushanbe.

In Turkmenia, where only 1 percent of the land is under cultivation, scientists at a desert research

institute predict a farm boom if long-range plans are realized to divert Siberian rivers into Central Asia.

But Leonid Kostin, a first deputy chairman of the government's State Committee of Labor and Social Problems, wrote last month that while some increases in agricultural labor could be planned in Central Asia, industrialization "is hardly feasible on a large scale."

"A certain relocation of labor resources to other regions of the country should be made," he said.

The question is how. Police and administrative controls give the government considerable leverage over population distribution, but not enough to induce large migration streams in the desired direction. Military service is being used to some extent, and Central Asians are being assigned to army construction teams. But they return home after their discharge.

The lack of mobility is being attributed to deep-rooted cultural and linguistic attitudes that prevent Central Asians from feeling at home in a Russian environment.

Mr. Kostin suggested expanding the vocational school system and requiring students, as part of their studies, to work on construction sites, on farms and in factories in other republics. But he alluded to the potential "social, moral and national problems" of such relocation, and left no doubt that a solution was a long way off.

Census Takers Using Helicopters To Reach Remote Soviet Regions

MOSCOW, Jan. 25 (UPI) — Using helicopters to reach remote areas, 600,000 census takers have begun the Soviet Union's sixth census since the 1917 Revolution.

The answer to how many people live in the Soviet Union — the present estimate is 261.2 million — will help central economic planners decide on everything from the supply of thumb tacks to the availability of schoolrooms in the nation with the world's largest land area.

Tass described the census as a "momentary snapshot" of Soviet society, with census takers using helicopters and planes to count people in many areas nearly inaccessible by road.

Politicians will be watching the results closely, since Soviet leaders are preoccupied by a steady decline in population growth. The population increase in 1960 was 17.8 per thousand. But it fell to 9.2 in 1970 and to 8.5 per thousand by 1977.

Moscow politicians also have an eye on the growth of the Moslem population in the Central Asian republics, where the birth rate is five times the national average. The five Asian republics provide about a quarter of the Soviet Union's annual population growth.

SENIOR EXECUTIVE JOB GUIDE

Published at the end of the week, this is a compilation of senior level job opportunities from selected publications. Senior level jobs published by the International Herald Tribune through Tuesday automatically appear in this feature. To place an advertisement in "INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES," contact our office in your country (listed in classified section). Any questions or comments concerning this feature can be directed to Juanita Caspari in the Paris office.

JOB TITLE	SALARY	EMPLOYER	JOB LOCAT.	SOME OF THE QUALIFICATIONS	CANDIDATES SHOULD MAKE CONTACT WITH	ADVT. Source
SR. FINANCIAL ANALYST International	Excellent	Major, multi-national corp.	Rockefeller Center	Solid exp. int'l fin. mgmt.; MBA, Finance with proven scholastic ability & superior communication skills.	Dept. 338507, 101 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.	Wall Street Journal 11-1-79
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TAXATION MANAGER	c.£17,500 + car	Large British multi-national.	London + extensive travel	High-level exp. in mgmt. of taxation (int'l environment); not less than 35.	Ref. 730/47, Philip Smith, 105-47 Avenue St., London SW1V 6LR.	Financial Times 10-1-79
FINANCIAL ECONOMIC DIRECTOR		The Arab Co. for Ind. & Medical Appliances.	Cairo, Egypt	Arab or Arabic origin; Arabic & Eng. lang.; MS or PhD in Finance & Economy.	Dr. Hashim I. Hishir, ACBIMA, P.O. Box 2647, ATABA, Cairo, Egypt, A.R.E.	Financial Times 10-1-79
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PROJECT MANAGER		Société d'ingénierie internationale de premier plan.	Belgium	Form. ing. civil; titl. h. natl.; exp. plusieurs années exp. dans secteur d'ingénierie.	Ref. 3718, Union de Messieurs-Liss, Alexandre Tio Benard S.A., 13 rue de la Presse, 1000 Bruxelles.	Le Soir 21-1-79
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		CRS (music business).	Paris	35-48; single; exp. 5 yrs. rehearsal exp.; E.E.C. natl.; Eng., Fr. + Ger., Dutch or Span.	Mr. Verrijn, M.S.I., 306-310 Ave. Louise, Box 13, Brussels.	L.H.T. 22-1-79

Elizabeth Mowrer

KELAND, Fla., Jan. 25 (AP) — Elizabeth Hadley Mowrer, 89, Hemingway's first wife, died yesterday. She and Hemingway were wed in 1927.

Jan de Klerk

JANNESBURG, South Africa, Jan. 25 (AP) — Jan de Klerk, former Cabinet minister and 6th of the Senate, died Tuesday undergoing brain surgery.

Protest Strike By UN Typists

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Jan. 25 (AP) — UN typists, objecting to working on electronic visual-display terminals, refused to work yesterday and slowed down General Assembly operations.

A UN spokesman said that the assembly would not be able to finish the January session on schedule today. Spokesman Francois Giuliani said every effort would be made to complete documents in time for the session to close by Monday.

The dispute over the electronic terminals has been simmering since last summer. The typists fear radiation leaks from the terminals, although they were certified by the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health as being free of radiation hazard.

Bolivian Air Force Aids in Flood Rescue

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Jan. 25 (AP) — Bolivian Air Force helicopters yesterday began ferrying food and medicine to eastern Bolivia, where hundreds of persons have died in flooding caused by heavy rain.

The most serious flooding occurred in Robore, 960 kilometers east of La Paz on the railroad link to Brazil. Rail connections have been interrupted and officials estimate that the cost of repairs will reach several million dollars.

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Theater in Paris

Revue Brighten Night Scene

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Jan. 25 (IHT) — Freud never forgave him for disturbing his sleep. The Parisian cabaret can only be charged with postponing bedtime. And there is good cause for staying up and going out these winter evenings, inclement weather or no.

With the new year, Paris after dark has not alluringly refigured. The action is not to be found in the monotonous din and drudgery of the amuse-yourself discos, but in the live shows that have come to brighten the night scene.

The electrified crimson windmill of the Place Blanche again revolves to signal that the Moulin Rouge has reopened with a new revue, "Frenesie," a stimulating explosion of song, dance, pictures, tableaux, jugglers, tumblers, ravishing costumes and Doris Girls.

It is headed by a fiery Brazilian performer, Watutu, of lovely long legs, lithe figure and vibrant voice. Versatility and vitality meet happily in her person as she covers a wide range from continental favorites to jazz to jungle yodeling. Due to her presence, there is a strong flavor of Latin America: a hacienda fiesta, Rio carnival coloring and an interlude in which she circulates the saffron on a platform above the audience, serenaded by guitar-strumming peons.

Watutu is the life of the party as well as its irresistible hostess. Her debut as a Parisian star is a triumph. She should, however, banish that dreary ditty, "People," a maudlin Tin Pan Alley number that is making the rounds, from her repertoire. It is not for her — nor for anyone else.

Gasp

All does not transpire south of the border in "Frenesie." Monroe, manipulator of a lariat that encompasses vast territory when in full swing, is in Mexican costume on occasion, but he might do that of a Montana cowboy without altering his freewheeling activities. His

startling lasso evokes gasps from spectators as it dances over their heads.

The ugly Sally Brothers pyramid themselves to such lofty proportions that disaster seems imminent, and Rosetti teeters a whole shop of glassware on his upturned feet. Gali-Gali, a droll magician done up as a Mandarin, conceals in his robes a brood of chicks, some of which he mysteriously deposits in the pockets of stogies drawn from the audience.

The Paris of the '20s is represented by a reproduction of Lindbergh's arrival at Le Bourget in the Spirit of St. Louis with cheering crowds and flashbulb photographers in attendance, though Ambassador Herrick remains in absentia, and by Charlesons and a Paul Poirot fashion parade.

The finale, as might be anticipated, is that of the Montmartre of an earlier epoch, when Zidler was boss of the Moulin Rouge, when Toulouse-Lautrec was a nightly observer and when the can-can was still an audacious novelty. The aforementioned Freud, studying in Paris under Charcot in the 1880s, went to inspect the notorious dance and admitted being shocked, especially at the sight of women watching such an exhibit.

It was known then as "La Quadrille Naturaliste" and, developed and improved, became known as the French can-can about 1900. Basically, it hasn't changed with its display of frolicsome and whirling and kicking, its amazing splits and accompanying joyful shrieking. It is now 100 years old, but it is not a museum piece at the Moulin Rouge, where it is performed with fresh, youthful zest.

* * *

The Eiffel Tower has gone Turkish — at least in its first-floor restaurant, where the dinner-spectacle is "Istanbul Mille et Une Nuits," an exotic entertainment fit for the most discerning sultan. To augment the atmosphere and to provide a change of diet, the menu offers

Turkish dishes: white cheese pastry as hors d'oeuvre, shish kebabs, and the native sweets as dessert.

The show is a swirling panorama of folk song and dance, selected from various provinces, from Elazig, Bingol, Bitlis, Arvin and the Black Sea. There is a harem tableau in which Rakkase Seher executes the belly dance, a glimpse of old Turkey.

Seren Aksu, serving as mistress of ceremonies, informs us that customs have changed and that feminism has made such headway that ladies insist on their rights. To illustrate the point, she renders a number — in translation — declaring that today men have no more importance than the fish of the Bosphorus. The ideals of Mrs. Pankhurst, it seems, have invaded the scraggly and won out.

In this handsome spectacle, which Roger Grass has imported and Erkan Ozerman has produced, we have the best of two worlds.

* * *

Jean-Marie Riviere is a comper without peer. His rattling commentary, varied each evening to suit the occasion as he presents his burlesque extravaganza at Le Paradis Latin (28 rue du Cardinal Lemoine), is a major attraction, the heart of his exuberant show.

Taking over a long-neglected cabaret in the Latin Quarter last season, he transformed it into one of the liveliest and most popular cabarets in town. He has now revised the original revue for a second edition. He has retained the spectacular World War I airplane duel fought out above the audience as anti-aircraft fire crackling from all corners of the auditorium and with the wounded French pilot parachuting to safety amid cheers. Another holdover is the Big Bertha diva whose concert recital is punctuated by revolver reports.

The parade through the salle of the waiters carrying huge cups on their heads and exclaiming their praise of coffee is still in, and several ingenious sequences have been added.

The London Stage

'Daughters of Men' Is Romantic Fiction With a Comic Touch

By John Walker

LONDON, Jan. 25 (IHT) — Jennifer Phillips' portentously titled "Daughters of Men" at the Hampstead Theatre is not the fierce feminist tract it sounds, but a much sweeter and old-fashioned work of the type that once was known, disparagingly, as "a woman's play."

It deserves the epithet, too, being expertly done romantic fiction with a pleasant comic touch to remove the sting of reality and relieve its utter conventionality.

The play ranges widely over the domestic front, taking in divorce and squabbles over custody to disastrous dinner parties and casual love affairs. It seems designed, in its melodramatic but cozy and unthreatening manner, to provide a minor catharsis or vicarious thrill for housewives whose own lives are altogether more humdrum.

Frances de la Tour as Kate, the central character, is given an opportunity to display her skills at exhibiting different moods — from bitchy to seductive, charming to bitter — without ever suggesting a coherent personality.

She is provided with a vaguely glamorous occupation as a successful artist's agent, but is hopeless at domestic chores. Her husband has left her to live with another woman, she neglects her daughter for her career and is dependent upon friends.

Reliance on Cliche

This domestic stress — contrasting with her competence at work — and her fear that her husband may gain custody of their child is the most interesting part of the play, but it is constantly shoved aside for other moments notable for their reliance on cliche.

A crass American businessman, accompanied by a dumb blonde who insists on doing an exotic dance — offstage, unfortunately — is dragged in to provide an excuse for a prolonged attempt at comedy.

Indeed, Kate so dominates the play that the other characters never have the opportunity to display any individuality. Two excellent actresses, Annabel Leventon, as a social worker, and Anna Carter, as a too-helpful friend forever taking problems off Kate's hands, are completely wasted.

Kevin McNally, as Kate's young lover, is given a small chance to display a talent for comedy in an unlikely confrontation with Kate's belligerent husband, played with a permanent frown by Terence Hardiman.

The mood of the play darkens at the end, though more from the author's desire to provide an unexpected twist than from any compelling reason. It is a disappointment from Hampstead, which has presented many excellent new plays, and as the beginning of the regime of the theater's new director, David Audin, replacing Michael Rudman, who has gone to work for the National Theater.

* * *

The possibilities of theater are far more engagingly and uproariously exploited at the Shafesbury Theater, where Jerome Savary's Le Grand Magic Circus has taken over for a short season with its production of the "Thousand and One Nights." And if we are a success in the West End," Savary explained at the end of the evening in

his fractured English, "perhaps we will transfer to the fringe."

That reversal of expectations was marvelously exploited throughout the entertainment, with Savary's versions of the Arabian tales differing somewhat from the familiar versions. Scheherazade dies before she can tell her first story, for instance.

What delights is the company's economy of means — a brightly lit box to suggest glittering diamonds — and its excess of effort. No one steps working on stage. In that way, and its use of a charming dwarf, it resembles a circus. It has the same quality of shabby glamour, of ramshackle contrivance and the feeling that anything may happen. It is "five" theater in the way little theater is, full of the exuberance and excitement of vaudeville.

But, within the lively framework, it can make serious points. The change of mood from faraway fairy tale to the grimmer reality of immigrants in present-day Paris is superbly accomplished by the company. London is a happier place for its presence.

Apparel

England Recognizes It's Still the Old School Neckties That Bind

By Sandra Salmons

LONDON (NYT) — Maybe you can't tell a book by its cover, but you can tell an Englishman by his tie.

Of course, a few cads and bouncers and boorish colonialists have been known to bedeck themselves

in false colors, but for the most part Englishmen are frequently identifiable — from just-beyond-cradle age to brink-of-grave dotage — by what they wear around their neck.

In the words of a spokesman for the Tie Manufacturers Association,

that's because "whenever two men in Britain meet on a regular basis, they always have a tie made."

So it is that, starting at the age of 4, an Englishman can assemble a wardrobe of neckwear unrivaled since the days of the Tyburn gibbet. There may be his pre-prep tie,

followed by his prep tie and his "public" (which is to say, private) school tie.

Within his public school, he may acquire the general school tie, the tie of the school house in which he boards, and, if he excels academically or proves less than a clod,

rugger, a prefect's or sports tie.

Next he may acquire the tie of his college at Oxford or Cambridge, a military tie, any number of ties and perhaps even a Cabin member's tie.

Although some chaps may la the morning having to deck among as many as 10, the fact that the loftier schools actual have fewer ties.

Like the other schools, however, Eton and Harrow present their graduates with old boys' ties, as an Old Etonian — a seemingly innocuous blue-striped black silk will serve a man all his life. And matter what others he may acquire it is the Old Etonian he will wear job interviews. Likewise, he will wear it to class reunions.

— FRANK VAN BRAKLE

Sharps and Flats

VIENNA — Eddie (Lockjaw) Davis and Harry (Sweets) Edison are appearing nightly at the Jazzland.

TURKU, Finland — The Delta Rhythm Boys, continuing their swing through Scandinavia, are at the Hotel Marina Palace through the end of the month.

LONDON — Carrie Smith and Jazz Inc. are at Ronnie Scott's through Feb. 4. Rozza will be at the

Pizza Express on Jan. 26 and 27, followed by Colin Bates, Jan. 28; the Johnny Barnes quartet, Jan. 30; and the Brian Lemon quartet, Jan. 31.

PARIS — The Dizzy Gillespie quartet will be at the Theatre Berthelet on Feb. 1 at 8 p.m. The Global Unity Orchestra will be at the Espace Cardin on Jan. 27 at 8 p.m., followed the next night by

Randy Weston, Bobby Few and the Petrucciani Quartet, also at 8 p.m. John McLaughlin and Larry Coryell are at the Pavillon de Paris on Jan. 28 at 8 p.m. Eddie Money is at the Palace the same night, followed by Salsa on Jan. 30 and Karen Young on Jan. 31. Malicorne is at Le Stadium on Jan. 30 at 8 p.m. Stephane Grappelli is at the Theatre de la Ville from Jan. 30 to Feb. 3 at 6:30 p.m. Urban Sax (30 saxophones and 10 female voices) will give a concert Feb. 1 at the Theatre de l'Est Parisien at 8 p.m.

ON TOUR — Joan Armatrading will be in Hamburg Jan. 30 at the Congress Center; in Hannover the following night at the Kuppelsaal; in Stuttgart on Feb. 1 at the Liederhalle, and in Paris on Feb. 2 at Le Stadium.

INTERNATIONAL REAL ESTATE

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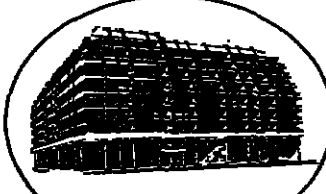
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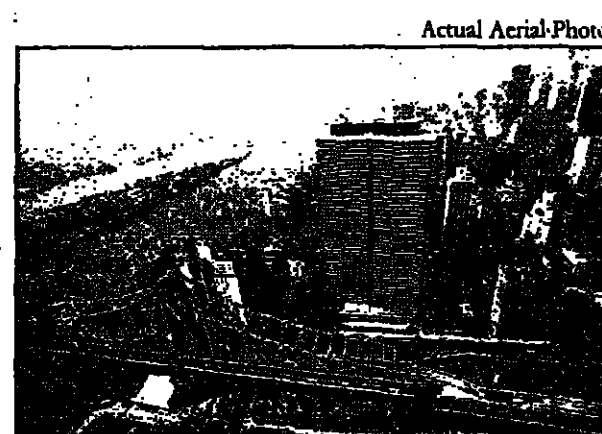
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Huge living room - 3 bedrooms - 2 bathrooms
Panoramic view
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SWITZERLAND-VALAIS APTS. + CHALET
1. Recommended "Le guide pratique de votre résidence secondaire en Suisse". All that you need to know BEFORE and AFTER buying. S.F.15.
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*Financing: 60% at an interest rate of 4.5%
VAL PROMOTION SA - Builder - 10 Av. du Midi CH-1950 SION/VALAIS - Tel.: 027/23 34 95.

Handwritten signature and date: 21/1/79

هكذا من الامثلة

[illegible]

IMM Futures

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SWISS FRANC					
Mar	0.5990	0.6029	0.5979	0.6029	-0.0046
June	0.6160	0.6195	0.6135	0.6195	-0.0057

[illegible]

Est. sales: 6,050; sales Wed. 6,175.	Mar	79.15	79.75	79.05	79.45	—	.15
Total open interest Wed. 34,780, off 408 from	Apr	79.65	79.87	79.25	79.57	—	.15
	44pm	79.50	79.75	79.15	79.45	—	.15

55% 31% Loans	1.20	2.5	5	45	47%	46%	47%+ - 3%
55% 9% LomFin	.80	7.4	7	372	10%	10%	19%+ - 1%
28% 14% LomFin	1.25	10.10	30	17%	17	17%	- 1%
27% 17% Lmstr	1.20	5.4	6	168	22%	21%	22%+ - 1%
25% 17% Mxico	.80	4.1	7	19%	19%	19%	- 3%
54% 25% AGMA	.80	1.4	10	122	44%	41%	44%+ - 2%
24% 28% AGMA w/				52	22%	22%	+ 1%
71 32 Metrm	2.20	4.1	9	36	54	53%	54 - 3%
24% 21 NENG	2.10	6.4	7	51	22%	22%	- 1%
17% 15 NENG	1.52	9.7	7	8	15%	15%	15%
107 77% NES	1.20	9.8	2500	100	100	100	+ 3%

May	660.30	675.00	630.00	672.30	+3.00
Jun	667.00	685.70	666.00	679.70	+3.50
Jul	673.00	690.50	673.00	687.10	+3.40
Sep	673.00	690.50	673.00	687.10	+3.40

The expansion of the degree in 1979

performances is a factor favorable for a hike in the wage levels to be determined through labor's "spring offensives" in 1979 but the worsening employment situations would nullify the favorable factor.

This would mean that the rate of wage hikes in 1979 will be even lower than in 1978, which would continue to prevent rises in household income.

Imports

Rises in domestic demand will result in increases in imports. However, it is not expected that imports will show any major rises because production activities in Japan are not believed to show any impressive upturn.

Considering all these factors, it is believed that the current

The graph displays four data series over a five-year period from 1978 to 1982. The vertical axis represents percentage increase, ranging from 100 to 140. The horizontal axis marks the years 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, and 1982. The 'Imports' series (solid line) shows a sharp rise from 100 in 1978 to approximately 128 in 1982. The 'GNP (real)' series (dashed line) rises steadily from 100 in 1978 to about 118 in 1982. The 'Final private consumer spending' series (dotted line) rises from 100 in 1978 to about 115 in 1982. The 'Private formation of public investments' series (dash-dot line) shows a significant increase starting in 1980, reaching approximately 142 by 1982.

Year	Imports	GNP (real)	Final private consumer spending	Private formation of public investments
1978	100	100	100	100
1979	105	102	101	100
1980	115	105	104	105
1981	125	110	108	115
1982	128	118	115	142

GOLD 100 Troy ounce contracts					Sep		Oct		Nov		Dec	
Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
234.60	236.30	233.20	234.50	—3.70								

Est. sales: 97; sales Wed. 141

On the other hand, the feeling of insecurity among the consumer public about the economic future of the country has been substantially overcome and the propensity to spend is expected to show a modest increase. All in all, consumer spending will maintain a firm tone throughout 1979.

Private housing

Private home construction will slow down considerably. Although the Government probably will continue to embark

balance surplus will work as a factor to cut down the GNP growth rate but the degree of its negative contribution will be substantially smaller than in 1978. The surplus in the balance of international payments will be reduced.

Prices

Prices will rise at a higher rate than in 1978, although the relaxation of the demand-supply relations will continue to be in the play. It is believed that the price-cutting effects of the unwieldy yen will be less-

80

housing

Private plant & equipment investments

Quarter

1973 74 75 76 77 78

Source: Economic Planning Agency

Prime importance

Consequently, gradual recovery of business is a task of

Jul	3.18	3.20	3.17%	3.19%	+0.00%
Sep	3.23	3.23%	3.21%	3.22½	-0.01%
Dec	3.22%	3.33½	3.32	3.33	-0.01%

phasize construction of new homes, the anticipated slow pace of rises in household income will result in a slower tempo of activity in this field.

There are both favorable and unfavorable factors for plant and equipment investments. Falling into the former category is recovery of business performances, while the latter includes the end to large-scale plant investment programs carried out by electric power utilities.

Besides, there is no denying that the demand-supply gap is still at a high level as viewed

sened, and it is feared that fares and fees for various public services will be raised in 1979.

Although it varies from one industry to another and from one company to another, recovery of business performances is expected in 1979.

However, it will reflect endeavors of each individual company to raise sales and cut costs, rather than recovery at an overall demand level.

Fund demand

With five years passed since the oil crisis, it is recognized that both businesses and households have somehow adjusted themselves to the new economic environments.

This is observed in recovery in business performances, the lessened degree of the feeling of insecurity about future and a firmer tone of consumer spending.

On the other hand, exports have been visibly declining, and it cannot be said that recovery has become the keynote of the current phase of the Japanese economy.

the prime importance for 1979, in which the role to be played by public finance will continue to be extremely important.

At the same time, now is the time to show the direction of whither the Japanese economy will go in the medium and long terms.

In order to put the Japanese economy on the right track of stabilized growth, it is necessary to resolve various economic imbalances, such as the high level of the demand-supply gap, the expanding deficits of public finance and the surplus in the balance of international payments.

Sen	6.91%	6.95%	6.91	6.95	+0.02%	Mar	88-30	87-02	88-28	88-30	+12
Jun						Jun	88-28	88-31	88-25	88-30	+17
Nov	6.79	6.84	6.79	6.81%	+0.02%	Sep	88-25	88-31	88-25	88-27	+19
Jan	6.87%	6.91	6.87	6.90	+0.03						

from the medium-term standpoints, and it is not expected that any durable improvement in plant and equipment investments will be witnessed in 1979.

The way inventory investments are being carried out is different from that seen in 1978.

Real increments in inventories will depend upon how final demand will move. However, it is believed that adjustments of inventories have been largely completed, and it is not anticipated that fluctuations in inventories will obstruct recovery of overall business conditions.

It is expected that demand for funds will continue to show stability because there is no salient increase in investments. However, it is feared that the bond markets will witness some unstable movements because of the lack of adequate mechanisms for administration of government bonds. More appropriate management of the bond policy is much hoped for.

At the same time, it is hoped that appropriate steps will be taken to meet actual situations of the markets and the economy, because it is feared that the planned issuances of


**The international bank
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at heart.**

Financial Highlights (As of September 30, 1978)	(in millions of yen)	(in millions of dollars)
Assets	13,884,109	73,306
Deposits	9,786,803	51,673
Loans and Bills Discounted	8,385,842	44,276
Capital Funds	331,619	1,751

May	25.32	25.60	25.28	25.34	+ .25	Brackley	100000	Stone On
Jun	25.30	25.65	25.30	25.56	+ .28	Brackley	100000	Stone On
Jul	25.30	25.65	25.30	25.56	+ .28	Brackley	100000	Stone On
Aug	25.30	25.60	25.30	25.60	+ .28	Brackley	100000	Stone On

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The next DKB monthly report will appear Feb. 23.

Japan's economy is due

Rises in domestic demand will result in increases in exports. However it is not

maintain the keynote of easing, but it will depend upon conditions of business and movements of prices.

Private housing Prices will rise at a higher rate than in 1978, although relaxation of the dem-

pace of rises in household income will result in a slower tempo of activity in this field.

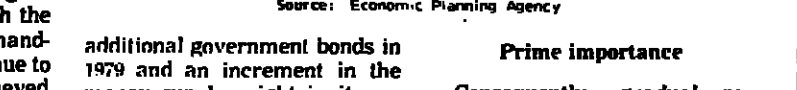
External demand
Of so-called external demand Government spending includes the end to large-scale plant investment programs carried out by electric power utilities.

However, it is not anticipated that any durable improvement in plant and equipment investments will be witnessed in 1979.

What will happen to consumer spending, the most important by far of all GNP components?

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Year	Percentage (%)
1950	10.5
1960	12.5
1970	14.0
1980	15.5
1990 (Projected)	17.5
2000 (Projected)	18.5



At the same time, now is the time to show the direction of

On the other hand, exports have been visibly declining.

The international bank

	(in millions of yen)	(in millions of dollars)
Assets	12,884,100	72,206

DAI-ICHI KANGYO BANK

NYSE Trading Closing Prices January 25

26%	24	NwIP	p2.36	9.5	2	24%	24%	24%	1%	23%	8%	Sr31ec	50	2.7	27	13	10%	10%	1%	40%	26%	Trovirs	2.08	5.6	4	987	3	
12%	9%	NwML1	1e	10.	9	51	10	10		23%	22%	Sobine	56	1.7	23	438	33%	32%	33%	+1%	44%	32	Traveir	2.07	4.9		102	4
38%	25%	NwSW	1.40	4.5	7	8	30%	30%	30%	13	6%	Safadin	32	3.2	10	9	9%	9%	1%	95%	17%	TrIcon	2.07	11.		106		

[Illegible handwritten notes]

12 Month Stock										12 Month Stock										12 Month Stock										
High Low										High Low										High Low										
In \$ Yld. P/E 100s.										In \$ Yld. P/E 100s.										In \$ Yld. P/E 100s.										
Close Prev										Close Prev										Close Prev										
Low Cust. Close										Low Cust. Close										Low Cust. Close										
134 194 AAR	2.76	2.76	2.76	2.76	2.76	2.76	2.76	2.76	2.76	251 134 ANHCE	12	7	7	35	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%	251 134 ANHCE	12	7	7	35	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%
349 349 AAF	2.76	2.76	2.76	2.76	2.76	2.76	2.76	2.76	2.76	174 174 ANHCE	12	7	7	35	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%	174 174 ANHCE	12	7	7	35	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%
172 172 AAF	2.76	2.76	2.76	2.76	2.76	2.76	2.76	2.76	2.76	174 174 ANHCE	12	7	7	35	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%	174 174 ANHCE	12	7	7	35	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%
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European Markets		Toronto Stocks	
(Yesterday's closing prices)	High Low Close Ch'ge		
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		359	355

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A.E.G.	74.30	Hoganes	68 1/2	4972 Canada Oil	\$35	\$2 1/2	+ 1/4	1350 Lab Co A	495	480	480	-15
R.A.C.F.	125.30	LafRins	61.75	950 Cassiar	\$10	9%	10	1600 Lab Co B	475	470	470	
		Montodis	185	8650 Celanese	475	465	475 + 5	1000 MICC	\$9 1/2	9%	9%	- 1/2
		Gilwell's	98 1/2									

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Anglo-Am Cp	3.46	Peugeot	420
Anglo-Am	0.45	Rh Poulenc	117.50
Barclays Bnk	3.78	Sacilor	18.20

Boats	1.85	Telemecon	885
Bowater	1.72	Thomson	239
BAT Ind.	2.65	Usinor	11.80

	0.87	0.52	1.39	1.31
Sherman				
Codbury Sc.				
Chartered				
Charterade				

[illegible]

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Startling	French Franc
1. AL	10 7/16 - 16 9/16	2 1/2 - 5 1/4	—1/16 - 1/16	13 1/2 - 12 1/2	7 3/4 - 7 1/4
2. AL	10 5/8 - 10 1/4	2 3/4 - 3 1/4	—1/16 - 1/16	12 1/2 - 12 1/2	7 1/4 - 7 1/4
3. AL	10 1/2 - 10 1/2	2 3/4 - 3 1/4	—1/16 - 1/16	12 1/2 - 12 1/2	7 1/4 - 7 1/4

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF BEARER SHARES

NEW YORK (AP)—

Utilities Dealers Assn.	21	22	15%	16%	17%	18%	19%	20%
over the counter Bank	21	22	15%	16%	17%	18%	19%	20%
Insurance & Industrial	21	22	15%	16%	17%	18%	19%	20%
Real Estate	21	22	15%	16%	17%	18%	19%	20%
Transportation	21	22	15%	16%	17%	18%	19%	20%
Wholesale	21	22	15%	16%	17%	18%	19%	20%
Other	21	22	15%	16%	17%	18%	19%	20%

[illegible]

Brooks	29	30%	FrankEl	13%	14%	MadoreP	13%	18%	TaylorT	7%	7%
BrwTom	17%	18%	Frndice	21%	24%	MorgRes	2%	3	TasCoCp	6%	9
Buckbee	5%	6%	GnRIEst	7%	9	Mosk	17%	18%	TrnsOcO	19	19%
						ModestH	15	14%	TrmPrs	54%	57

ColWISv	3 1/2	33	GreyAdv	17%	13 1/2	NargCP	26	27 1/2	UNMcGII	8%	9%
ConradH	2 1/2	24	GreyAdv	35%	38 1/2	NatGOII	16	17	USSURS	20%	20 1/2
ConsWcC	10%	11 1/2	GilfinsI	14%	16 1/2	NatGRE	13 1/2	14	USTRA	15	15 1/2

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Mays, as Always, Bursts With Joy About Baseball

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, Jan. 25 (NYT)—On the morning that Willie Mays knew at his election to the Baseball Hall of Fame would be announced, he ought to have been tired after the flight from San Francisco the evening before. "But when I woke up, I was full of thrills," he was saying now. "I don't ask me what kind of thrills but they were there."

He was standing behind a lectern on the stage of a hotel ballroom yesterday, wearing a bright blue plaid suit, a blue shirt and an orange tie. The colors were significant. Blue and orange are the colors of the St. Louis Cardinals. Orange is also one of the colors of the Giants, both in a franchise and before that at the Polo Grounds, when Mays played baseball in the Harlem streets.

But when the significance of the orange tie was mentioned to Mays yesterday, his eyes widened. "No," he said, "I never gave that a thought." He had just grabbed the perfect tie without thinking, just as he used to take the perfect swing or the perfect catch without thinking.

Just a Swinger

Mays was perhaps the most natural ballplayer of all, one who not only lived on the joy of baseball but who also projected that joy to all those who cherish the game.

"I don't know what kind of a hitter I was," he was saying now. "I was a swinger. I saw the ball and hit it."

But as a center fielder, he was a student. He remembered especially how used to position himself for Richie Ashburn.

"He was a line-drive hitter," Mays said of the center fielder who was in the Philadelphia Phillies most of his career. "I used to play him allow over in left center and catch most of his line drives. He used to hit me. 'Hey, give me a chance. I think he hit one ball over my head whole career.'"

As a baserunner, he remembered how he studied the move of Vinegar Mizell, a left-hander mostly with the St. Louis Cardinals.

"He reared back and lifted his leg and dropped his arm," Mays said. "In two pitches, I'd steal second and third."

Mays was bubbling with the joy of his Hall of Fame stature, an honest that created an honest ego. Some people consider false modesty to be a part on such an occasion but Mays was being himself, as one questioner asked.

"Who's the best ballplayer you ever saw," a man had asked. "I think I was the best ballplayer I've ever seen," Mays replied in a firm but boastful tone. "I feel nobody in the world could do what I could on a baseball field. I hope I'm not saying anything wrong, but you're to think you're the best."

"Aside from yourself, who was the best?"

"The next one would be Roberto Clemente."

"When did you realize," he was asked, "that you were better than the other people you played baseball with?"

"I knew that when I was 10 and playing with 25-year-olds."

Mays is 47 now, somewhat thicker through the body but with the look of an athlete. And another question had to be asked—if he were 30 years now and a free agent, how much money would he be worth in an instant?

"If," he said, "I don't like that word, but I could make \$8 million. Jim made \$5 million and he's a hitter. I was more than a hitter."

Mays hit 660 home runs despite missing most of the 1952 season and 3 because of Army duty and despite 14 seasons in the Candlestick kind.

Playing in Candlestick cost me 10, 12 homers a year," he said. "I've always thought it cost me the opportunity to break Babe Ruth's record."

"Or all his home runs, baseball people at the Hall of Fame announce it talked more about him as a center fielder—about his cap flying off, about his famous catches. Monte Irvin, once he got the Giant teammate and now commissioner Bowie Kuhn's office, remembered him running for a line."

"I was in left center field, realizing he couldn't get his glove across his body enough to make the catch and bring the ball banded."

But why, a broadcaster asked yesterday, were you known as the Say Kid?

"You're not from New York, are you?" Mays answered. "You can't run from New York."

"I'm from Iowa," the broadcaster said.

Well, said Mays, "when I was 10, I didn't know many people by name so I would just say, 'hey,' and the writers picked up. The writers here in New York can make anything happen, they made that happen."

ut even the writers could be Mays a unanimous choice in Hall of Fame election, as he had been.

he most remarkable aspect of vote is not that 409 members of Baseball Writers Association of America checked off Mays name but that 23 did not.

ry so often a candidate comes whose credentials appear to be impeccable. But there are always a baseball writers who don't vote for him.

of even Babe Ruth. Ty Cobb, Honus Wagner were unanimous choices in the original Hall of Fame vote. Joe DiMaggio was not voted until his third year of eligibility. And now there are 23 writers who did not vote for Mays.

"It's an embarrassment to our nation," said Jack Lang, the secretary and ball-catcher. Lang declined to identify the 23 writers, but perhaps he should send them an orange tie.



Willie Mays at a news conference after his election to the Hall of Fame was announced in New York on Tuesday.

'Why? Why? Why?' Slaughter Wonders

ROXBORO, N.C., Jan. 25 (AP)—Enos "Country" Slaughter, still leather-tough and active at age 62, hauls himself in from a hard day's work on his 200-acre tobacco farm, settles in a soft chair and thumbs through the baseball record book.

"Why?" he asks himself over and over again. "Why? Why? Why?"

Then he will turn to his wife or another member of his family and read off some figures. "Look," he says. "My record is better than any of these. What have they got against me? I wish I knew."

The Slaughter's modest household was solemn when word came out of New York on Tuesday that only Willie Mays had been elected to baseball's Hall of Fame and that Slaughter was not.

15 years ago, when Slaughter was elected to the St. Louis Cardinals in the period before and after World War II has passed the milestone of eligibility by the baseball writers and he must wait five years for special consideration by the Veterans Committee.

Slaughter feels he has been done an injustice—and he is not alone in that feeling.

"I think I may still get in someday, but it's not the same," he said bitterly. "It takes the cream off the coffee now to be picked by the writers. Now maybe I will be dead when I am picked. That's not much consolation for my family."

In a vote of 432 members of the Baseball Writers Association of America, Slaughter failed to gain the 75 percent required for election, missing by 27 votes. Last year, he missed by 24.

"You don't know how tough it is just to wait and wonder," he said. "I have received more than 100 votes every year since I became eligible. I thought this might be the year, since I came so close last time. But I am not the kind to go around campaigning or blowing my own horn."

"I gave my lifeblood for baseball—19 years of it. My record is better than a lot of the guys who got in. Nobody played the game harder than I did. Few had a better all-around record. The hurt is deep."

"There's more to playing baseball than hitting home runs," he said. "Ask anybody who remembers. I could run and throw. I hit 148 triples, 414 doubles, 169 home runs. I batted .300 and knocked in 1,304 runs. I picked them up when they counted."

"I think my record is better than that of Ruth Kistner, Roy Campanella, Eddie Mathews and some of the others. Take Kistner. He played only 10 years. He had just 369 homers, but batted only .279. The woods are full of people like him."

"Campanella, Mathews and Yogi Berra—they didn't hit over .300. They struck out 1,400 and 1,500 times. I struck out only 538 times. Home runs were their big difference over me."

Slaughter is conscious that his personality—"always straightforward, never beating around the bush, not wispy-waspy"—may have worked against him. But he feels it unfair and insists that he should be judged by his performance on the field.

Slaughter, who joined the Cardinals in 1938, and finished with the Milwaukee Braves in 1959 with three years out for military service, said he considered the 1942 Cardinals the greatest team he ever saw, even superior to the Yankees of that period. He said he does not regret having played before the current era of million-dollar, long-term salaries.

"A guy hits .240 today and becomes a superstar, signing a big contract," he said. The highest I ever got was \$25,000 in 1949. I hit .336 that year, but the next year I fell down to .290 and they cut my salary \$2,500."

Teammates and rival players said they were sorry to see him go. Larry Hillman, the Jets' coach, who played with Green and was his roommate for 104 games, said: "I was lucky. I broke in on a Stanley Cup winner with Gordie Howe for a roommate and I ended on an Avco Cup champion with Ted Green."

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Green said that for now his only interest in hockey will be as a spectator, watching his sons, Brian, 11, and Chris, 12, play pee-wee hockey.

Just a Father

"I'll be just a father, enjoying watching the boys and trying to keep quiet," said Green, who also has a 14-year-old daughter, Karen.

He said his retirement was forced by injuries suffered during his career. He played the last eight years with the Winnipeg Jets of the World Hockey Association despite an arthritic hand, five operations on his knees and the recurring headaches that are a legacy of his vicious battle with Wayne Maki.

"I could not continue to jeopardize my health just for the sake of finishing out the year," Green said. "The pain in my knees has reached

a stage where such simple actions like sitting or walking cannot be done without discomfort."

Green required brain surgery and had a plastic plate inserted in his skull following his stick-swinging encounter with Maki in an exhibition game played in Ottawa before the 1969 season.

Nevertheless, he came back to play, and was a member of two Stanley Cup championship teams at Boston and three Avco Cup championship clubs in the WHA.



Enos Slaughter gets a condolence call on the Hall of Fame vote.

No More Terrible Teddy, Green, 39, Quits Hockey

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Jan. 25 (UPI)—After a 19-year career that is best remembered for a near-fatal stick-swinging battle, Ted Green says he leaves hockey without regret.

"I have none whatsoever," Green said this week after he announced his retirement. "I had a good career, a long career, but I'm relieved that it's over. I just couldn't go any further."

The 39-year-old Green, called Terrible Teddy when he played for the Boston Bruins, said if he ever gets involved in hockey again "it's going to be out of the firing line. I'd like to be in the background. I've had enough pressure and publicity to last me for now."

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Read, Adventurer on Skis

By Nick Stout

GARMISCH-PARTENKIRCHEN, West Germany, Jan. 25 (IHT)—Ken Read is back in Garmisch-Partenkirchen, the town where he was born, to talk about superstitions and jinxes, the return must leave him somewhat anxious.

It was a year ago at the World Alpine Skiing Championships here that Read, as Canada's premier downhill racer, inexplicably blew the opportunity for which he had orchestrated months of training: to earn a world reputation not only for himself but also for his country.

After finishing 22d, he left Garmisch in embarrassment and despair to analyze what had happened.

"Obviously I didn't do well last year, but that was last year," said Read, here to train for Saturday's World Cup downhill race. "I know some of the things that went wrong. Chalk one up for experience. The fact that I did so badly here contributed to my performance in the next race."

The "next race" is the second part of the story. Read emerged two weeks later to win the World Cup downhill at Chamonix, France. And to share the exaltation with his teammate David Murray, who finished second.

Now, a year later, the 23-year-old Read is trying to recover from his latest setback: his disqualification from the race he won earlier this month at Morzine, France, because his suit did not pass the test for required air permeability. It would have been Read's second victory this season, and would have left him with a sizeable lead in the downhill standings.

"I had almost everything I could have wanted," Read said. "I was first in the world rankings and it was really good for me psychologically and in terms of World Cup points."

"To have them take away everything you ever wanted is more frustrating than anything else. But I'm not letting myself be bothered or put off by it. I've just got to do it again and get it back."

To know Read is to know a professional adventurer. On the one hand he will talk about his "job" and express anger at those who "regard skiing as a game, like motorcycle jumping."

Yet, he will defend downhill racing as a "great show" and describe the sheer excitement of speeding down the slope—the rush of wind, the intense concentration, the risk of injury—as "something like Formula One racing."

Prodigal by his mother, who won the Canadian national ski championships in 1948, Read was fitted with his first skis at age 3. He later worked his way through the Canadian ranks and became the undisputed leader of Canadian racers after his stunning victory in the opening race of the 1975-76 World Cup season in Val d'Isere, France.

He won the first race this season at Schladming, Austria, and finished 11th and 3rd in Italy before the race at Morzine. After that he finished 3d at Crans-Montana, Switzerland, and last week in Kitzbuehel, Austria, he came in 10th.

He ranks eighth in the overall standings with 57 points.

Read is generally introverted—he often prefers to retire early with a book while his teammates may be out on the town—but his dedication to the sport sometimes results in outspokenness.

His public criticism of Scott Henderson, then the Canadian coach, was instrumental in Henderson's eventual dismissal.

He does not hesitate to say that the new scoring rules are "extremely unfair" and that they "cheapen World Cup points." According to Read, the system of awarding points to the first 25 finishers in the final three races of each discipline—downhill, giant slalom and slalom—instead of the usual first 10 finishers is "not a system."

"They're going to get an all-arounder but they're not going to get a downhiller in the top 10," Read says, referring to the system of encouraging skiers to participate in all disciplines. "That says to me that something is wrong. Most downhillers realize that they have no chance to win the World Cup."

And on his disqualification, Read said bluntly: "It reflects badly on the sport because people don't understand it. On television they see someone win the race decisively, then they see someone in a different place take the race away."

"It's not faulting anyone because rules are rules, but the public doesn't comprehend it."

When Read is not busy with racing or training—which amounts to little more than two months each spring—he pursues an economics degree at the University of Alberta in his home town of Calgary, where his father is a professor of medicine.

"I've almost finished a year," Read boasted, aware that many Canadian skiers do not finish high school. "It's really a good cleanser. It gets me away from skiing and thinking about other things. But after I finish I'm really itching to go back and train somewhere."

Read regards the university as insurance for the future, which he does not like to think about.

"I'll know when the time comes to quit," he said not too convincingly. "And I don't think I should step entirely out of ski racing. There are so many different facets, and you build up such a pool of information that I would want to pass on to someone else, especially after all the help that has been given to me."

Above everything else, Read is a proud Canadian. He is looking forward to a World Cup victory this year in Garmisch, British Columbia. A race in Canada, he said, is long overdue.

Not only is he a firm believer in the "home-slope advantage"—citing home cooking, family friends and familiar beds as definite assets—but he also is excited about the prospect of Canada's gaining respect as a ski racing power.

"We're trying to erase what the hockey players have done," he said.

Ken Read

While there is no winner, the following six entrants covered themselves with unofficial glory: Gordon Livingston, Huntington Beach, Calif.; P.A. Tilsten, Paris; Stuart Willis, Frankfurt; Stephen Prosser, Waterloo, Belgium; Peter Rubin, Amsterdam; and Brutch, Palma, Majorca.

Other nonwinners covered with a touch less glory included: Donald Wallace, Lausanne, Switzerland; Dino Sainati, Barcelona; Hank Bovis, Charlottesville, Va.; A. Y. P. Gamett, London; Jack Kleinert, London; Tipton Blish, Geneva; Jeffrey Engle, Paris; Bob Medina, Paris; Louis Meader, Aberdeen, Scotland; J. R. Speth, Aire-la-Ville, Switzerland; and Guido Tommasi, Rome.

IHT Super Bowl Contest Is Ruled No Contest

PARIS, Jan. 25 (IHT)—In a decision that will possibly please nobody, the sports department of the International Herald Tribune announced today that there is no winner of the Super Bowl Contest.

No entrant predicted a score truly resembling the 35-31 victory by the Pittsburgh Steelers over the Dallas Cowboys, the judges discovered. A study of predicted scores for earlier playoff games was inconclusive.

Of the 119 persons who predicted a Steelers victory, 2 put the final score at 31-24, a difference of 11 points numerically and a point spread of 7. Another entrant predicted a score of 28-27, again a difference of 11 points numerically and a point spread of 1. No other entries were closer than 11 points off.

Three other entrants predicted a final score of 28-24, a difference of 14 points numerically but the correct 4-point spread.

Arduous polling of various authorities showed an even division over which entrants might have been considered the winners.

Those who favored the 31-24 bloc and the 28-27 entry argued that 11 points were closest to the score numerically, although not close to the actual score. Those who favored the 28-24 bloc argued that the point spread was right and the score had a certain symmetry; the prediction would have been right if both teams had scored one touchdown less. But they didn't.

Realizing a bit late that running a football contest is not yet an exact science, the sports department therefore decided to award no prize this year. The National Football

Keegan Decides Not to Play Soccer in U.S.

HAMBURG, Jan. 25 (UPI)—Kevin Keegan, voted European soccer player of 1978, said today he would not play for the Washington Diplomats of the North American Soccer League this summer.

Keegan said any contract with the Diplomats would prevent him from playing with Hamburg, his present club, in European Cup competition next season.

"I want to play in the European Cup, it's the most important thing for me," Keegan said after signing a new contract with HSV Hamburg.

Keegan said he was on the point of signing with the Diplomats when he discovered a European Federation rule that would have barred him from playing for Hamburg if he was not under contract to the club by Aug. 15—which is during the NASL season.

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NHL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE			
Patrick Division			
W	L	Pts	GP
NY Islanders	21	5	119
NY Rangers	26	5	102
Philadelphia	22	11	135
Pittsburgh	28	19	144
Atlanta	28	19	144
Smitty Division			
W	L	Pts	GP
Chicago	17	8	141
Vancouver	16	9	141
Colorado	10	7	134
St. Louis	10	3	140

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WALES CONFERENCE					
Norris Division					
	W	L	Pts.	GF	GA
Montreal	31	9	69	193	128
Los Angeles	28	21	46	171	165
Pittsburgh	19	26	44	164	181

